THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 22 JULY, 1837. [NO. 9413.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail yearly in August. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 22d July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship *Childe Harold, G. Willis*, Commander; has good accommodations for passengers, and Carries a Surgeon will sail on or about the 5th Proximo. For freight or passage apply to, McGREGOR BROWNRIGG and Co.—Rampart Row, 22d July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, expected to arrive from the Mauritius in the course of this month. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For terms apply to, *McGregor, Brownrigg, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 22d July, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship *Malabar*, E. SOUTHWARD Commander, 687, Tons Register, has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.—Bombay, 22d July, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.—The fine Barque *Cavendish Bentinck*, of 400 tons, *A. G. Mackenzie*, Commander, will sail about the 1st Proximo. Has good accommodation for passengers and room for a few tons of light freight. Apply to Captain *Mackenzie*, at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 22d July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the CIVIL FUND will be held at the Warehouse Rooms, on Tuesday, the 25th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

The Accounts for the past year and a dispatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors on the subject of the further modifications, proposed in the NEW ANNUITY FUND will be before the Meeting.

By order of the Trustees.

W. R MORRIS,
Secretary.

Civil Fund Office, 18th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims on the Firm of FERGUSON TURNER and Co. are requested to meet at their office on Monday next the 24th Instant at 4 o'clock.

FERGUSON TURNER, AND Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1837.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has shipped by the *Childe Harold*, a small parcel of superior Sherry of the same quality as sent and shipped by him last year by the *Claid*, and consigned to Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* For sale at ~~Rs~~ 18 per dozen in 6 and 3 dozen cases.

Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* will receive and enter orders for the same quality of Wine to be supplied from future shipments, after the present stock is disposed of.—Bombay, July, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, rights and credits of the Estate and effects of the late DOOLUBDASS KESSOORDASS, late of Bombay Hindoo, merchant and Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to JUMNADASS KOOSHALLDASS the *Nephew* of the said deceased all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

મરનાર•દુમનદાશ•ઝેશ્રુરદાશ•શ્રી•મુમબ
ઇનો•ફીન•દુ•વેપારી•તથા•રેફેવાશી•ફતો•
તેની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનો•ફારભાર•ચ
લાવાનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુંમબ
ઇની•જુદીકેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટમો•જમ
નાદાશ•ખુશાલદાશ•તે•એ•મરનારનો•ભાત
રીએ•થાએ•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મફને•
મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોફો•જેફોઇ•ફેનાં
બાબશતા•ફોએ•તેનાંઓને•અફેર•થાએ—
તારીખ ૧૨ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ *

જે—પી—લારકીનશ

અરજ•ફરનારનો—વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein *Virginia Jane Eliza Seton*, an Infant by *Daniel Bowden Smith*, Esquire, her next Friend is complainant and *James Sindry, William George Graham, Esquires, David Elphinston Seton*, and *Virginia Seton* are Defendants, the Creditors and Pecuniary legatees of the said *David Seton*, the Testator in the pleadings in the said cause mentioned are on or before the Twenty eighth day of July instant Peremptorily to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before JOHN LLOYD PHILIPPS Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Court House at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claim their respective legacies or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,
Complainant's Solicitor.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the supply of one Thousand five hundred Coombs of Bombay Salt at the rate of 77 Cochin parahs per Coomb, for the use of the Cochin Government, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin until the 30th August next, and the most advantageous offer accompanied by a security for the due fulfilment of the same will be accepted. Tenders will be opened in this office on the Ist of September next, when either the parties making the tenders or their agents must be present.—

The Salt to be delivered at Muttoncherry in Cochin by the 30th of December next, when payment for the same will be made.

The Sea Custom duty at Cochin on the above quantity and expenses for landing the same will be paid by the Cochin Government.

T. VENCATA SCOBIA, *Dewan.*

Ernacollum in Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry, 5th June, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

SALE BY AUCTION,—On Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.*, will submit for sale at their Rooms a quantity of Piece goods consisting of Shirting, Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets and Chintzes, about four Bales of damaged Cotton Twist, an Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. sized glass bottom Vase Lamps complete. Plain Decanters and Wine Glasses, Handsome Accordions, Europe Cotton Shawls, a Ship's Medicine Chest, Common China Looking Glasses, China Laquered Writing Boxes, Toilet Soap, Drab Hats and Manilla Cigars.

AT NOON.

An Invoice of Hams, Bacon and Pigs Cheeks, about 100 dozen of Chateau Lafitte and other Clarets, Port, Sherry and a few dozens of Beer.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbitt Lane, 22d July, 1837.

SALE by Auction.—On Wednesday next, the 27th instant. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for Sale at their Rooms at 2 P. M. an Invoice of British painted Floor Cloths of choice colors and assorted patterns, adapted to Rooms of various sizes viz :—from 17-10 long 14-11 wide to 12-3 long 8-9 wide.—Nesbitt Lane, 22d July, 1837.

STEARINE WAX CANDLES, *Hyderally Cassimjee and Son* beg to inform their friends and the public that they have lately received, a supply of this article, which is coming into extensive use in England from being equal to the best Wax in appearance and quality and very superior to Candles made in India. They burn cleaner, give a better and steadier light, never require Snuffing, and will bear a much greater degree of heat without softening while their price is little more than that of common Cochin Candles. They hope for a trial from their Customers.—Bombay 21st July, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.*

"Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and our wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

JUST landed per la Perouse direct from *France* and to be had at moderate prices at *Cursetjee Burjorjee's*, opposite to *Messrs. Yates and Co.* Highly flavoured Champaigne, Muscatal Frontignan, Cherry Brandy, Annesette, Liqueurs assorted, Sardines in whole, half and ¼ Canisters. C. B. has also for sale black and green Oil skins, Carriage and Buggy Harnesses and other Saddlery and coloured and gilt Oil skins, Dressing Glasses of rich plate Glass, &c. &c.—19th July, 1837.

AUCTION this day Saturday the 22nd July will be sold by Public Auction, on the Custom House Bunder at 1 o'clock, the undermentioned Bags of Sugar as per mark, on account of the underwriters. The same was imported per Ship *Cavendish Bentinck*, Captain *McKenzie*.

D. R.	301 Bags	No. 14
R. D.	48 Bags	No. 76
D.	90 Bags	No. 15
R.	110 Bags	No. 19
D. R.	52 Bags	No. 22
D. R.	200 Bags	No. 25
D. R.	83 Bags	No. 21
D.	121 Bags	No. 23
D.	71 Bags	No. 24

The Sugar will be put up in lots to suit purchasers by.

YATES AND Co.—*Auctioners.*

Also at the same time some valuable Chain Cables and Anchors appertaining to the late Barque *Northumberland*, on account of those concerned—2 Boats and a quantity of rigging.—17 Chests of common Black Tea, &c. and a few masts.

YATES AND Co.—*Auctioners.*

લીલાંફુથી•વેચાંણ

તારીખ ૨૨ મી•જુલાઇ•શનવાર•ફિલેને
ફાલ•દને•બપોરે ૧ ફલાકે•માંડવી•બંદરમો
ફેકલ•ફફેલી•નીશાંની•ખાંડની•ફોઠલી
ઓ•વીમાં•વાલાવોને•ફશાબે•અફેર•લીલાં
ફુ•ફરીને•વેચશેઃફઁખાંડ•વાંફાંણ•ફેવેનડીશ
બેનટીક•ફપતાંન•મેકેનજી•વાલામધે•આવીછે

D,R. ૩૦૧ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૧૪ ની *
R.D. ૪૮ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૧૬ ની ❁
D. ૯૦ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૧૫ ની ❁
R. ૧૧૦ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૧૯ ની ❁
D.R, ૫૨ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૨૨ ની ❁
D,R, ૨૦૦ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૨૫ ની *
D.R. ૮૩ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૨૧ ની ❁
D. ૧૨૧ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૨૩ ની ❁
D. ૭૧ ફોઠલી•નંમબર ૨૪ ની ❁

ખરીદારોને•શ્રુતર•પકે•ફેવા•લાટો•ફરીને
ફ•ખાંડ•વેચશે ❁

ઇડિશટ•તથા•ફંમપની•લીલાંફુ•ફરનારા
બીજું—એજ•વેલાએ•ફેટલાએક•ફુંચા•
શાંફરનાં•ફમારો•તથા•લંગારો•આગલા•બા
રક•નારથંમબરલેનડનાંછે•તે•જેણાંને•પોચેચ
તેણાંને•ફશાબે•વેચશે—૨ મછવા—ફક•જ
થો•રીંગીગનો—૧૭ પેટી•ફલકી•ફાલી•ચા
ફેની•તથા•તેફવુંજ•બીજું•અને•થોડાએક•
ડોબો•પેણ•વેચશે ❁

ઇડિશટ•તથા•ફંમપની•લીલાંફુ•ફરનારા

NOTICE.—This day Saturday, 22nd July, at 11 A. M. will be sold by Public Auction, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Yates and Co.* the undermentioned property on account of those concerned.

31 Bags Sugar *(White.)*
3 Do. Brown Sugar.
2 Do. Yellow do.
29 Bundles and 2 parcels of Twine.
15 Do. 30 Pieces Canvass.
2 Bales Sewing Twine.
6 Do. Rope Lashings.
A Quantity of Gunny.
100 York Hams lately imported, 20 Mutton Hams, Superior Bacon, Pigs heads and Ox Tongues in Kegs.—Meadow's Street, 22d July, 1837.

ખ બ ર

તારીખ ૨૨ મી•જુલાઇ•અને•શનવારને
દને•પેફલા•પોફોરનાં ૧૧ ફલાકે• મીશીઅ
રશ•ઇએટશ•તથા•ફંમપની•ફેકલ•ફફેલો•
માલ•જેણાંવોને•પોંચેચ•તેનાંઓને•ફશાબે•
અફેર•લીલાંફુ•ફરીને•વેચશે ❁
૩૧ ફોઠલી•ફુજલી•ખાંડની ❁
૩ ફોઠલી•ભરાંફુન•ખાંડની ❁
૨ ફોઠલી•પીલી•ખાંડની ❁
૨૯ ખંડલ•તથા ૨ ડાગીનાં•શ્રુતલીનાં ❁
૧૫ ખંડલ•તે•મધે ૩૦ તાકા•ફંનતાનનાં•
૨ ગાંશડી•શીવવાની•શ્રુતલીની ❁
૬ ગાંશડી•દોરડીની ❁
૧ જઠો•ગ્રુણપાટનો ❁

ફવડેજ•આવેલાં ૧૦૦ ઇઆરફનાં•ફેમ—
૨૦ મટંન•ફેમ—શારાં•ભેફંન—પીગશ•ફેડ
શ•તથા•આખશ•ટંગશ•ફેગમો•ભરેલી ❁
મીડો•ઇશતરીટ—તા•૨૧ મી•જુલાઇ૧૮૩૭

SALE by Auction.—The following property will be sold by Public Auction on account of the Estates of the late *Pestonjee Ruttonjee* Patell by the administrator.

On Tuesday, the 1st Proximo, a large dwelling house, situated at Duncan road in the neighbourhood of *Cowasjee Rustomjee Daroowlla*, assessed No. 67, formerly belonging to *Hoodaovdass Mooltanee.*

On Thursday, the 3d Do. a do. do. do. with the adjoining premises and situated at Duncan road, opposite to the House of *Dorabjee Rustomjee Daroowalla* and assessed No. 62.

On Monday the 7th Do. a small Do. situated in the Nizam Poora street in the Neighbourhood of *Dorabjee Dajeebhoy* and assessed No 35.

The Sale to commence at 5 P. M. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to

DORABJEE PESTONJEE.
Adm. of the late P. R. P.

Bombay 21st July 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Should *Dr. Thomas Tod*, son of the late *Dr. John Tod* of this Establishment, be alive he may hear of something to his advantage by applying to the Clergyman of *St Andrew's Church*: and should it be within the knowledge of any one who sees this advertisement, that he has departed this life, an intimation to that effect made to the above mentioned will confer a favour.—Bombay, 18th July, 1837.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of *Messrs. Remington and Co.* a fresh Batch of Phelans Claret in Cases of 3 Doz. each @ dozen .....
" Red Hermitage in Cases of one do. "
" Champagne in Baskets one ... "
" Cogniac Brandy Pale Cases one. "

21st July, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry	in 6 doz. Cases at Rs	@ doz
Blackburns Madeira...	" 3 " "	"
Aubriets Champagne..	" 3 " "	"
Tinto Madeira		"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825	in 3 doz. Cases	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825	"	"
Pale Champagne Brandy	in 3 dozen Cases	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour, Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	~~Rs~~ 12 ₰ dozen	in 1 doz. Cases
	~~Rs~~ 10	"
Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds.	~~Rs~~ 320	₰ Hhd.
Do.....	" Quarter Casks 160	"

ON Sale at Messr's McVicar Burn, & Co's. Godown.—Superior Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co... 45 Rupees per dozen.

Eau de Cologne ditto. do. 12 per do.

Rampart Row 22d July 1837.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until the 10th day of August next.

The Cardamoms will not be separated in Classes as formerly, the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity not less than one hundred Candies; the Cardamoms in Store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered packed in double Mat Robins and shipped at the expense of Government as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rupees per Candy. on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs, per Candy. on the Pepper will be required, 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance, & eight days after if from any person at Alleppy which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the Contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * *" will be received until the abovementioned date when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer if approved of, accepted.

JOHN MORPHEW,
Comml. Agen to the Travancore Government.
Coml. Office Alleppey, 31st May, 1837.

તરાવેનક્રોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી ક્રેઠલ•શઢી•કરનારને•શતા•આપીછે•જે•તે રાવેનક્રોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી•હોનુકા• મોશમનાં•પાકની•વીશે•પરપોજલો•તા• ૧૦ મી•આવતા•આગશટ•મઢીનાંની•થ્રુધી•લેવાં

એલચી•અગાઉ•પરમાંણે•વીનવા•દેશે•નઢી તથા•તે•બધો•આખો•જઠો•અથવા•તેમોની• ઓછામો•ઓઢી•શો•ખાંડી•થ્રુધીનાં•પરપોજ લો•લેશે—એલચીનુ•દાશતાંન•હાલમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી•વધારેછે•તે•દર•ખાંડી•એકનાં• અંગરેજી•રતલ ૬૦૦ પરમાંણે•ગનવા•તે•એલચી શરેશતા•પરમાંણે•શરકારના•ખરચથી•તે•બે વડી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•વાંકાંણપર•ચઢાવી• આપેઆમો•આવશે *

મરીનો•જઠો•ધારેઆ•પરમાંણે • આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થાશે•તે•દર•એકર•ખાંડી ૫૦૦ અંગરેજી•રતલની•ગનવી•તેખી•એલચી • પરમાંણે•શરકારનાં•ખરચથી•બેવડી•શાદરી મો•મુડા•બાંધી•વાંકાંણપર•ચઢાવી• આપે આમો•આવશે *

દર•ખાંડીએ•ઉંટરાઉટરે•એલચી•ઉપર•રુ પીઆ ૧૫૦ તથા•મરીની•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપી આ ૧૦ અનામત•આપવા•જોઇએચ•તે•જે• ઉપર•ગાંમનુ•ઉંટરાઉટ•હોયે•તો•ઉંટરાઉટ • ઉપજુલ•થઆ•પછી ૨૫ દાહાડામો•આપવા • તથા•આલપજાનુ•જે•લોકોનુ•હશે•તેને•આઠ• દાહાડામો•આપવા•તે•જે•એલચી•તા• ૩૧ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી•તથા•મરી•તારીખ ૨૦ મી•એ ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી•નઢી•બધજશે•તો• તે•અનામત•રાખેલા•રુપીઆ•ચુનેગારીમો• જશે•તથા•તે•ઉંતરાઉટ•રદ•તથા•બાતલ થશે

એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•લીધા•પછી • તેનો•જોખંમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રહેશે *

માલનો•નમુનો•તથા•ઉંજ•વધારે•પરપુછ કરવી•હોયેતો•ક્રેઠલ•શઢી•કરનારને • મલે આથી•અથવા•લખી•મોકલેઆથી•માલુમ•થશે

પરપોજલમો•જે•ભાવ•લખવો•તે•અખેરે• લખવો•તથા•તેનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લ ખવુ•જે•ઉંબલેઆલંમ•શ્રી• તરાવેનક્રોરનાં • રાજાનાં•ઉછીનાં•દેવાંન • તે•બંધ•લાખોતો રવો•અને•જે•વીશેનુ•પરપોજલ•હોયેતે• લખવુ•તેમો•એલચી•અથવા•મરી•તે• શર

નામાં•ઉપર•લખવુ•તે•તારીખ ૧૦ મી•આ ગશટ ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી•લશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનદ રમની•હજુર•કચેરીમો•જેકોઇ•લોકોએ•પર પોજલ•કીધા•હશે•તેનાં•મોને•તાંકાં•આવવા ની•છુટછે•તાંકાં•તેકોનાં•દેખતાં•ઉધ કરો • ને•જેનો•ભાવ•વધારે•હશે•તે•જે•કપુલ•કર વામો•આવશે•તો•તેનુ•પરપોજલ • કપુલ• થાશે *

જૅન•મારકીકુ
તરાવેનક્રોરની•શરકારનો•વેપાર ખાતાનો•આકતીઓ *
વેપાર•ખાતાંની•આકીશ•શ્રી•આલપજ
તા• ૩૧ મી•મે ૧૮૩૭ *

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 183., receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. Dutch, equal to 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the year $\frac{1013}{1837 \mid 38}$ The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The quality of the Tobacco should be as follows:—

Gallee growth	2000
Pattanom Ditto	2000
Toonds	4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 30th Pretassie 1813 to the 20th Pungoony 14th October 1837 to the 31st March 1013 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and 1838 Porcat.

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of his engagement, who should be an Inhabitant of Travancore possessed of sufficient property.

The most favourable Tender will be accepted, and the contractor required to attend either in person or by Vakeel duly authorized, at the Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for the purpose of executing the Agreement, to be entered into between him and the Sirkar respecting the engagement.

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.
Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે — ઉંબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઉછીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ ટુનદ•અથવા•ગાંરાડી•જાકનાં તંબાકુની•તે•દર•એક ૩૦૦ દચ•રતલની• તનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી•રતલ•બરાબરની•શપ લાઇ•વીશેનાં•મોકોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•તારી ખ ૨૮ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી•લેશે•તે • તેજ•ગાંમની•શરકારનાં•ઉંમ • શાકુ• શંને ૧૦૧૩ / ૩૮ નાં•વરશ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ•તે• પરપોજલમો•દર•એક•ટુનદનો•ભાવ•લખવો

તંબાકુનો•જઠો•ક્રેઠલ•કહેઆ•પરમાંણે• જોઇએચ *

ગાલીનો•પાકેલો•••••••૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો•પાકેલો•••••••૨૦૦૦
ટુનદ•••૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ•શારો•તથા•વેપાર•કરવા•લાએકનો તંબાકુ•તારીખ ૩૦ મી•પરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારીખ ૧૪ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને•દીવશથી•આપવાને•શકુ•કરવુ•તે•તારી ખ ૨૦ પનગ્રરી•શંને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારી ખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૮ થ્રુધીમો•શંધો • કુળલાંન•તથા•પોરકાટની•શરકારી•વખાર મો•પોકોચાડી•આપવો *

તે•ઉંટરાઉટરે•પોતાનુ•ઉંટરાઉટ•પુરુ•કરી આપવા•શાકુ•શારા•લાએક•જામીનો•આપ વા•તે•જેકો • શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરમો•તેટલાની• મીલકત•ધરાવતા•હોએ•તેવા•આપવા *

જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•કાએધો•થાશે•તેનુ • કપુલ•કીધામો•આવશે•તથા•ઉંટરાઉટરે • પોતે•અથવા•પોતાની•વતી•પોતાનાં•વકીલને શતા•આપી•શ્રી•તરાવેનદરંમમો•દેવાંન•ક ચેરીમો•મોકલવો•જે•તે•શરકારને•તેઉંટરા ઉટ•વીશેનુ•લખત•કરી•આપે *

જામીનો•કપુલતનાંમુ•કીધા•અગાકુ•હા જર•કરવાની•અગતછે•તથા • શઢી • થાએ આ•પછી•બધા•માલનો•અરધો•અવેજ • અ ગાકુથી•આપશે•ને•બાકીનો•અરધો•અવેજ માલ•બધો•પોકોચાડેઆ•પછી•આપશે *

પરપોજલો•લેવા • શાકુ • જે•દાહાડો•ઠરવે ઓછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો• જે•લોકોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે • તેકો ને•અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરકથી•તેનાંનાં•આ કતીઆઓને•તાંકાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે નાં•દેખતાં•ઉધાડશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરની•શરકારનાં•ઉંમ•શા કુછે•તથા•જાકનાંનાં•તંબાકુની•શપલાઇનુછે (શઢી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઉછીનો•દેવાંન શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭ (ખરી•નકલ)

જૅન•મારકીકુ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs & Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums & Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.
Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે•હજાર•કુમબ•શ્રીમુમબઇનાં મીઠાંની•તે•દર•એક•કુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે નક્રોરનાં•કરાઓની•શપલાઇ• વીશે•ઉંબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઉછીનો દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી•મોકોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•લેશે•તે• તેજ•શરકારનાં•ઉંમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ *

એ•બધો•માલ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ• ૧૮૩૮ થ્રુધીમો•હેઠલ•કહેલે•બંદરે•પોકોચા ડી•આપવો *

શ્રી•આલપજ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
મુનામંબોમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કીઆનઉંલંમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
માનાઉંદમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કુળલાન•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શાકુ•જે•દાહાડો • ઠરવે ઓછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો• જે•લોકોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે•તેકોને અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરકથી•તેનાંનાં•આક તીઆઓને•તાંકાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે•તેનાં દેખતાં•ઉધાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•ક ણો•કાએદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•કપુલતમો•આ વશે•તો•તેનુ•કપુલ•કરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં દર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચકરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરની•શરકારનાં•ઉંમ•શા કુછે•તથા•કલાંની•શપલાઇનુછે (શઢી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઉછીનો•દેવાંન શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭ (ખરી•નકલ)

જૅન•મારકીકુ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10.... Do..... Do..... Do.
Sugar 200.. Do. of 500 Do... ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of* * * * * * * for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.
Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A true Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ક્રેઠલ•કહેલી•જીનરોની•શપલાઇ વીશે•ઉંબલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરનાં•રા જાનો•ઉછીનો•દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગ શટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી•મોકોરબંધ•પરપોજ લો•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરની•શરકારનાં• ઉંમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•કા એદો•થશે•તેનુ•કપુલ•કરશે *

થુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની *
ગનધક ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી• ૬૦૦ રતલની *
ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરે રતલની *

તે•જીનશો•શ્રી•આલપજ•અથવ
તરીવેનદરંમમો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•દા
આવતા•મઢીનાંની•થ્રુધી•પોકોચાડ
વી•તેનાં•નાંણાં•દર•એક•રુપીઆનાં
કરમ•પરમાંણે•ગનેઆમો•આવશે
પરપોજલો•લેવા•શાકુ•જે•દાહાડો
ઓછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચે
જે•લોકોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે
ને • અથવા• તેનાંઓની•તરકથી•તેન
આકતીઆઓને•તાંકાં•આવવાને • ર
તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉધાડશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લ
જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરની•શરકારનાં•ઉંમ
કુછે•તથા•કલાંની•શપલાઇનુછે *
(શઢી) આર—રનગારા
ઉછીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)

જૅન•મારકીકુ

TO BE LET.—Two ho[illegible] at Matoonga rent very moderate.
House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.
A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Back-bay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 22d July, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 10th July, 1837.

No. 325.—Second Lieutenant John Pottinger of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1837.

No. 326.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 30th of March 1837, No. 29, and copy of circular letter from the War Office, therein alluded to.

We forward a copy of a circular letter from the War Office, dated the 15th March 1837, notifying the grant to Regimental School Master Serjeants in His Majesty's Regiments, of an additional allowance of 6d a day after ten years uninterrupted service in that capacity."

Circular, No. 81.

OFFICER COMMANDING THE REGIMENT OF

SIR,

G. 63.685 / 5

I have the honor to acquaint you, that with a view to improve the situation of the Regimental School Master Serjeant, by affording a reward for good conduct, it has been determined to extend to the individuals thus employed, the like additional allowance of six pence a day after ten years uninterrupted service in that capacity, as is granted under Regulation of 9th July 1830, to the Orderly Room Clerk, and Pay Master Serjeant, for good conduct after the same period of service in those ranks.

The claim, in each instance, is to be supported by a certified copy of the School Master's verified record of service and by the Commanding Officer's recommendation, from the date of which, the increased pay will commence.

It is however, to be clearly understood, that this allowance is liable to be suspended or wholly taken away if the School Master Serjeant shall be guilty of any neglect or misconduct, upon the circumstances thereof being fully stated to this Office by the Commanding Officer, even though it should not be deemed expedient to resort to a Court Martial.

I have the honor to be, &ca.

War Office, 15th March 1837. (Signed) HOWICK.

No 327.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, paras. 1 and 2, of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 18 dated 29th March 1837.

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officer to return to his duty, viz:

Lieutenant W. G. Duncan.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers viz.

Colonel E. H. Bellasis.....
" W. Gordon..... } six months.
Surgeon Jas. Burnes, M. D.....

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1837.

No. 328.—Lieutenant Bate, resumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Sholapore, on the 27th ultimo.

No. 329.—The leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Lieutenant G. K. Frakine, of the 1st, Regiment Light Cavalry, under date the 5th February 1836, and extended on the 16th January last, for the benefit of his health, is prolonged for a further period of six months on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1837.

No. 330.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that it be distinctly understood by all parties concerned that the privilege of making Remittances to Europe thro' the Honorable Company's Treasury is intended as a boon to enable the Soldier to appropriate a portion of his pay abroad for the use of his family at home, and that all Remittances so made are to be regulated strictly with reference to this principle, and that the aggregate amount of a Soldiers net pay for the period embraced in a Remittance Roll shall be the maximum amount Remittance by such Roll.

No 331. Brevet Colonel P. Lodwick, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

No. 332. 2nd Lieutenant F. Wemyss, is appointed an Assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, and 2nd Lieutenant Wood is directed to join the Head Quarters of the Engineers Corps.

No. 333.—The leave to Sea and Egypt, granted to Lieutenant C. H. [illegible]ton, of the Regiment of Artillery, under date the 29th November last, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of one year on the same account.

No. 334.—Mr. John Deas, is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1837.

The Right Honorable the Goveruor in Council has been pleased to permit Lieutenant Ayrton, to proceed to the Deccan with leave of absence from the 5th to the 25th inst.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1837

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart, returned to his duty, in the civil service of this presidency overland and arrived here on the Hon'ble Company's Brig "Palinurus" on the 12th instant, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors without prejudice to his rank.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Castle, 19th July, 1837.

Lieut. P. T French, bheel agent at Ahmednuggur, is permitted to visit Poona for a period of seven days.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th July, 1837.

Mr. S. Manfield, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for 15 days from the 12th instant, to proceed to Barsee, on private affairs.

Captain McGillivray, Mint engineer, is allowed leave of absence, for 15 days to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health

Bombay, Castle, 18th July 1837.

Mr. W. C. Bruce, Collector of customs, is allowed leave of absence for one month under section XIV, of the absentee regulation to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

The Atalanta Steamer will be dispatched to the Persian Gulph on the 24th instant

A mail will be forwarded by her to Bussora.

By order of the right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD—Lieut. Col. *Sec Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1837.

NOTICE.

The Berenice Steamer will be dispatched to the Red Sea, on the 18th Agust.

A mail will be forwarded to Suez by this opportunity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Conncil,
E. M. WOOD—Lieut Col. *Sect. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 19th July, 1837.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that with exception of letters otherwise addressed, all that have been received at this Office for transmission to England between the 2rd and the 15th July both inclusive were despatched by the Ship "Mary Bibby" to Liverpool, on the 16th July 1837.

F. BOURCHIER. *Post Master Generla.*

Bombay, Genl. Post Office 19th July, 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted from Bombay up to the 18th instant.....	Chests	1,085
MALWA.		
Passes granted from Indore up to the 6th June 1837.....	Chests	18,837
IMPORTED.		
From the 22d November 1836 to the 11th instant.....	Chests	19,703
Dittto from the 12th to the 18th instant.....		62
	Total	19,765
EXPORTED.		
From the 22d November 1836 to the 11th instant.....	Chests	17,733
Ditto from the 12th to the 18th instant.....		175
	Total	17,908

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent

Bombay, 19th July 1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

To,

J. FRASER ESQ. SECRETARY BOMBAY STEAM COMMITTEE.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 18th and 27th January which reached here on the 26th Ultimo, and which I laid before the London Committee on Friday last. I am requested to make known to the Steam Committee, that this Association will continue their exertions to obtain for India a permanent and as efficient a Steam Communication as they possibly can, and do not despair of one being shortly accomplished. The proceedings of the last meeting of this Committee are annexed, and will show the present position of the question. Viewing this undertaking in all its important bearings, and as one on which you justly observed, all India now stands anxiously expectant; this Committee feel it their duty to obtain every possible guarantee that there will be a measure (as near as they can procure) equally useful with that, which parties in India and in England who are to be affected by it, are prepared themselves to promote. As yet there is no plan decided on by H. M's. Government, but we have the satisfaction to know, enquiries are making with a view to accomplish the measure as we trust on a liberal and secure footing. The question is becoming daily more familiar with the public, and the time for a regular steam communication with India cannot be far off. This association are strengthened in their position by the support they have received from Bombay, you will have seen that the principle (Steam Communication) is the difficulty to be overcome, and for this great object this Committee have been and still are struggling, extension of communication to all India, conveyance of periodicals, parcels &c, shortening quarantine on coming to England from India, by direct communication from Egypt to England as in the case of the late Sir John Malcolm, and other like considerations would be attended to by this committee. Above all a communication to be certain by steamers not to be diverted from this object on political pretence or emergency, are points for consideration.

Having exposed the hitherto cause for objecting to the adoption, of this measure by the moderate proposals of this Committee, and in expectation of having thereby secured a communication for India, it will afford this Committee much additional satisfaction, to be instrumental in extending the same advantages to all parts of India, and to carry out the various useful purposes steam navigation will largely confer on Great Britain and the East. I am requested by the Gentlemen associated with me in the matter, to acknowledge the expression of thanks and approbation, contained in your communication, and to assure you that this Committee feel sincere gratification in having this opportunity of advancing a measure having such extensive merits and usefuiness as this. I must also beg you to make known the sincere pleasure I have in contributing to promote an object the importance of which is so flatteringly acknowledged by your community, many of whom I have a desire to serve from motives of friendly regard.

I have, &c.
CHARLES F. HEAD,
Chairman London P. Committee.

East India Steam Navigation Office, 1st May 1337.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.—28 EPRIL 1837.

Present Major Head, Chairman.

James Bonar Esq.	— Fletcher Esq.
Capt. Locke H. C. S.	— Larpant Esq.
Capt. Grindley.	— Waghorn Esq.
Capt. Thornton R. N.	Geo. Denny Esq.
Capt. Nairne H. C. S.	Capt. Probyn H. C. S.
John Hutt Esq.	John Woolley Esq.
Geo. Palmer Jr. Esq.	Capt. J. Barber H. C. S.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman stated to the Committee, that in compliance with the resolutions of the last meeting he had written to Mr. Mackillop, and also to Mr. Turton the views of this Committee in respect to the present position of the Steam Question.

That the most desirable method of proceeding appeared to be by a Committee of the House of Commons, to investigate the claims of India to regular Steam Communication, and of all India to participate in benefits derivable from this measure, also to determine in connection with various documents and details recently received from India, and on behalf of the Commercial Interests of this Country, the best mode for establishing the sought for object, on a permanent and satisfactory footing as most likely to develop the great advantages expected from its adoption.

The co-operation of the Gentlemen nominated to attend to the proceedings of the Calcutta Steam Petition was requested. It was farther reported that Mr. Mackillop and Mr. Turton attended at the Office of the Committee since the above Communication had been made, and being satisfied that the desire of this Association was, to obtain for all the Presidencies in India the benefits of Steam Communication direct with England, those Gentlemen had become honorary members of this Committee, with a desire to promote their views. These Gentlemen were prevented from attending the Committee on the present occasion, but Mr. Fletcher Mr. Larpant and Captain Grindley, who were acting with them were at the table, the Chairman proceeded briefly to detail various and strong arguments from Calcutta, as contained in the Communication received from the New Bengal Steam Committee, and in so doing pointed out the necessity for one responsible Agency between England and India; the difficulty and expense of overland Communication in India caused from the defect in climate, and in Roads, and the great advantages that India must derive by connecting this Steam Navigation with internal Navigation by means of River Steamers. The Chairman next read a Communication just received from the Bombay Steam Committee, detailing in strong terms the desire felt at that Presidency for Steam Communication by way of the Red Sea, and encouraging the Committee to proceed in their endeavours to promote a cause, on the successful issue of which, all India stand anxiously expectant. It was also reported that accounts from Madras had been received, detailing favorable views entertained in that Presidency of the present project, and the desire that prevailed to co-operate with this Committee, at the same time pointing out the desire of Madras, in common with the other Presidencies to obtain a direct Communication with England.

The Chairman stated that in urging His Majesties Government to adopt some certain mode of communication with India, there was sufficient cause in the irregularity attending the transmission of the last Mails from this country. The September Mail had not reached Bombay on the 19th January, and it is believed the Mail of that month and of the 3 following months will have reached India by the same conveyance. Various statements as to the intention of Government and of the East India Company in respect to this measure were now talked of, but no definite arrangements had yet been come to. The business part of the year had far advanced, and it was thought extremely desirable that all parties interested, and who advocated this measure should consult as to the most desirable mode of proceeding.

The Chairman stated this was the object of the present meeting. Mr. Larpant stated that he as Chairman and Mr. Hastie as deputy Chairman of the East India and China Association, both took a great Interest in this measure, and had at different times sought for information and reference thereto. Mr. Hastie had in the House of Commons recently learnt from one of the Members of the India Board, that His Majesty's Government was proceeding in it, and was anxious to have it adjusted. He (Mr. Larpent) had recently made inquiries of the Secretary of the East India Company, and he found there was a correspondence pending between His Majesty's Government, and the East India Company, in reference to the same subject. He believed the importance and necessity of it was now fully felt in all quarters. He considered that much credit was due to the Gentlemen of this Committee whose exertions had greatly advanced the cause. Mr. Larpant considered that in the present stage of the question, it would be advisable to await the result of the Government announcement, to be made in the House of Commons when Lord William Bentinck brings forward his Motion on the 6th June, and to be guided by it. At this moment Mr. Waghorn was introduced, who stated that he had seen various Official persons in reference to this measure, and amongst others he had just seen and conversed with the Chairman of the India House, who thought favorably of a plan for carrying India Mails by French Steam Packets between Marseilles and Egypt and of connecting this with the India Communication. There was no satisfactory explanation as to the mode proposed to Navigate the Red Sea. Mr. Waghorn was understood to say that Mails by French Packets were to be conveyed to Alexandria 2 or 3 times a month to be forwarded to Mocha, and that the East India Company were to navigate the new Steam Vessels Between Bombay and Mocha. This explanation was not satisfactory, and Mr. Waghorn in strong terms expressed his hope that this association would still urge the measure forward and his belief that nothing would be done without it.

He illustrated this by several strong facts. His duty he considered was to improve the now existing communication, but it was for this Committee to have it done completely. Some further conversation took place as to the necessity of perseverance and the duty of this Committee to watch the interests of their subscribers, and of the Indian Public, and to obtain not only a Steam Communication with India, but with all the Presidencies of India, and with Ceylon. The visitors then withdrew, when the Committee after some further discussion, adopted unanimously the following resolutions.

It was resolved that Mr. Ashburner who is deputed from India to attend to the progress of the Steam question, should be invited to become an honorary Member of this Committee That from the intense Interest existing in India, and all parts of our Eastern possessions, relative to the subject of Steam Communication with those countries, it becomes a paramount duty with this Association not to relax in their efforts, towards establishing this important undertaking, and with this view this Committee pledge themselves collectively and individually by all means in their power, to support any motion that may be moved in Parliament, provided such motion is intended to advance a comprehensive communication with the various parts of the Indian Empire.

That the Gentlemen appointed as delegates from the various Presidencies at India, are requested to co-operate with this Association, in their endeavours to establish Steam Communication with India on a basis worthy of so important an undertaking. That the East India and China Association in London, be requested to give their support, and to procure that of their local Establishments in support of any motion that may be made in Parliament for the purpose of securing a permanent and comprehensive Steam Communication with all parts of India. That this Committee desire to express their sense of the important services rendered by Mr. Waghorn to the cause of Steam Navigation to India generally, and their obligations for his valuable information conveyed to the Committee this day and on other occasions, and that Mr. Waghorn be invited to become an honorary Member of this Committee.

ROADS AND ROMANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Let your readers contrast the conduct of our Indian Government with that adopted by the Romans to establish their ascendancy, encourage commerce, and diffuse civilization through out the most distant provinces to which their conquest extended.

Some parts of their policy are impracticable to states constituted like ours, but their establishment of good communications to all parts of their dominions, as described in the following extract from Gibbon, is what I would propose for present consideration.

"The public roads were accurately divided by mile "stones, and ran in a direct line from one city to another "with very little respect to the obstacles either of nature "or private property. Mountains were perforated, and "bold arches thrown over the broadest and most rapid "streams. The middle part of the road was raised into "a terrace which commanded the adjacent country, con-"sisted of several strata of sand, gravel, and cement, "and was paved with large stones, or, in some places "near the capital with granite such was the solid con-"struction of the Roman high ways, whose firmness has "not entirely, yielded to the effort of fifteen centuries. "They united the subjects of the most distant provinces "by an easy and familiar intercourse, but their pecuniary "object had been to facilitate the marches of the legions "nor was any country considered as completely subdued "till it had been rendered in all it's parts pervious to the "arms of the conqueror. The advantage of receiving the "earliest intelligence, and conveying their orders with "celerity, induced the emperors to establish throughout "their extensive dominions the regular institution of "posts Houses were every where erected at the distance "of only five or six miles, each of them was constantly "provided with forty horses, and, by the help of these "relays, it was easy to travel an hundred miles in a day "along the Roman Roads."

Be it remembered that the chain of communication extended from the Frith of Clyde to the city of Jerusalem.

Had the Romans conquered India, would they not, within a much shorter period than our rule has lasted, have completed a thousand stupendous undertakings, and raised a thousand monuments of their wisdom and power? would not their admirable policy towards vanquished nations have effected in India as elsewhere much to engender a feeling very different from that with which we British conquerors are regarded! The Romans were to the full as tolerant of other religions as ourselves—they governed by enlightened laws—they would scarcely have used power less moderately than we have but they would assuredly have done very much more for the civilization and improvement of the country.

Comparing ourselves with the Romans, let us look around for the works of our great and glorious British Government, undertaken in command of vast resources, and with a consciousness of far more extensive duties and responsibility as for inland communication, there are on the main land of this presidency only seventy miles of really good and half a dozen short lines of indifferent road. The GREAT AGRA ROAD I admit is a magnificent undertaking the part I have travelled over between Nasik and Chandore being constructed of a "Shake down" of morum full fourteen feet wide, and six inches thick, at a reckless expenditure of three hundred) rupees a mile! Fall soft ye showers! breathe gently on it ye breezes! or little indeed will re-main for the historian of the decline and fall of the British Indian empire to point to fifteen centuries hence and say "This is the *via grandis Agrana*"

But, nonsense apart, during the next nineteen years is the march of improvement to be as tardy as that of the past? How long are our Governors to be sent blindfolded as it were from head quarters many thousand miles removed with their hands tied and bound, powerless to do good, unless it costs nothing, lest, when they have seen and felt for the exigent wants of the [illegible] should endeavour to alleviate them [illegible] Leaden Hall dividends."

Until the happy day when such a state of things shall cease, it is to be hoped some means will be used for accelerating the present progress in opening communications throughout the country. If a percentage of the Revenue cannot be obtained why not raise a loan—or sell some Government lands—or employ the troops on small making pay—or give capitalists the right of levying a toll on every 20 miles of road completed and kept in order or resort to any expedient rather than leave the countryin this shamefully unimproved state!

Immediate and extensive benefit might be rendered to the country if the more important lines of communication were surveyed and marked out, the hill passes made, and bridges built, many hundred miles of country might thus be rendered comparatively easily traversable for guns, troops, and all kinds of traffic, at the some expense as the completion of one short line of pukka road absorbs.

As a proof how much may be effected at small expense under good management, I mention that an excellent and durable road has been made over a steep hill near Sulabut Khan's Tomb, Ahmednuggur, by Lt. F. with funds subscribed by European Gentlemen at that station, a difficult mile of which cost about 170 rupees. By the outlay of little more than 200 Rs a direct cart road has thus been opened to two villages, the inhabitants of which have hitherto been obliged to bring their produce to market on the backs of cattle or on their own heads, and one considerable obstacle has been removed from the road to the Kurinje Ghaut, Teesgaum, Beer, Mominabad, and other important places.

If the Engineer officers were employed solely in surveying the lines of road, planning the bridges &c. the expense of road making would be very materially lessened, the time of a scientific man is wasted on the rest, which requires merely faithful and active superintendence.

Would that any thing I can say could contribute to the more energetic application of such ways and means as exist, and may be devised, notwithstanding the indisposition of the Hon'ble Court to facilitate communication by Sea or land, and to rouse the Christian rulers of India to follow at a less humble distance the example in this respect of heathen Rome.

Deccan, July 15th, 1837. I am &c.—G.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—22ND JULY, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE'S
Saturday	2 20	2 45
Sunday	3 4	3 25
Monday ☾	3 45	4 9
Tuesday	4 26	4 45
Wednesday	5 13	5 45
Thursday	6 24	7 0
Friday	7 48	8 3

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	107¾	107½
Second five per cent Loan	109½ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan	111½	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	107½	106¾
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100¼	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight	1 | 10	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 | 11	1 | 11½
Canton Bills	209	208
Spanish dollars per 100	221½	221
Sovereigns each	10¾	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Lady East....	Messrs. Dirom Carter & Co.	With Dispatch.	Liverpool.	
Minerva.....	Do..ditto	Ditto	Calcutta..	
Flora.....	Do.. ditto ...	Ditto	Madras. ..	
Scourfield.....	Do. Gisborne Menzies & Co.	28th instant ..	London ..	
Colombia,.....	...ditto	Early in August	Ditto	
Child Harold..	Do. McGregor Brownrigg & Co..	5th August....	Ditto	
Edinburgh....	Do. McVicar Burn & Co.	10th ditto	China,....	
Huddersfield..	G.S. King Esq.	All ditto.....	Liverpool.	
Malabar.....	Messrs. Remington & Co.	With dispatch..	Ditto	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. W. M. Coghlan, Brigade Major, Artillery, from Poona.

Capt. Atkinson, 13th Lt. Dragoon from England.

Lieut. Edward Davvall, 57th Rt. N. I. from do.

DEPARTURES.

Member of Medical Board, J. Moyle Esq. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th Inst., at St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. H. Jeffreys, Actg. Archdeacon, John Buchanan, Esq. C. S. to Harriet eldest daughter of J. Nimmo, Esq.

DEATH.

At Mazagon, on Wednesday the 19th instant, Arnold, Milne, Kays, the infant son of Asst. Surgeon R. A. J. Hughes, aged 8 months. and 22 days.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 18th.—Ship Futtay Salam, J. L. Gillett, Master, from Calcutta left Sand heads 7th June.

" 20th.—Ship Futtay Rahimon, Saboo bin Tyab, Naiquedah, from Mocha 6th July.

Passengers.—110 Natives.

" 21st.—Ship Hero of Malown, George Grundy, Master, from Liverpool 19th April 1837.

" Do.—Ship Hazel Currim, Mahomed Ajum, Naiquedah, from Mocha, 4th July.

Passengers.—Capt. Atkinson, 13th Dragoons Capt. Davval, 57th Regt. Bengal N. I. Lieut. Young Bengal Engineers, Lieut Francis, Madras Engineers, Mr. Leddon, and 160 Natives.

DEPARTURE.

" 16th.—Schooner Hebe, S. W. Hazlewood, Master, to Madras.

" 17th.—Ship Buckinghamshire, W. F. Hopkins, Master, to Canton.

Passengers.—S. Fraser Esq. Pestonjee Rustomjee.

" 18th.—Ship Mary Bibby, Henry Cuming. Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Mr. Armitage Mr. Swinton, Mr. Marsh, Mr. McKenzie, Capt. Neale, Mr. Wilson, apprentice.

" Do.—Ship Ann, J. P. Griffith, Master, to China.

Passenger. Lieut. Chas. Compton, 48th M. N. I.

" 20th.—Ship Carnatic, James Laird. Master, to China.

" Do.—French Ship Laperous, Levette, Master, to Pondicherry, and Madras.

Passenger—Mr. Depron.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon and Surveying Brig Palinurus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Columbia, Slains Castle, Rapid, Scourfield, Malabar, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan, Jamaica, Colly, Newall, Tweed, Minerva, and Hero of Malown.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee, Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery Sir Herbert Compton, Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary. Flora, Cavendish Bentinck, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Futtay Rahimon, and Fazl Currim..

ARAB SHIP,—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piemontese.

Since our last number we have had an arrival from Liverpool the Ship *Hero of Malown*; we have however received only duplicates of previous papers.

Our readers, on referring to the notices extracted from the Government Gazette of Thursday last, will see that our rulers have come to the sudden determination of dispatching the *Atalanta* Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 24th of this month, and the *Berenice* on the 18th of the ensuing to the Red Sea. We are sure the public was little prepared for the first announcement, and much less so for the short period allowed for the preparation of correspondence. We cannot but hope, in justice to the other Presidencies, that sufficient and much earlier notices of this intention of dispatching a Steamer to the Persian Gulf have been given, at Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon. The reclamations of the inhabitants of the other Seats of Government were still ringing in our ears, in consequence of the sending of the *Emily* to the Gulf, upon a four days notice only, when this short intimation issues, again to stir up the bile and stimulate the jealousies of our neighbours on the other side of the Peninsula. We anticipate therefore that our Government will be able to show that this hasty determination has arisen in consequence of orders from Bengal, and that the inconveniences and disappointments of our Calcutta and Madras friends will therefore have been obviated by an acquaintance with the intentions of Government, and that their correspondence will arrive in due time for transmission. Even in the case of Bombay the time allowed is sufficiently scanty, but at Poonah and other places within equal limits some vigilance will be necessary to enable those desirous of doing so to avail themselves of this opportunity of corresponding with home; the other parts of the Presidency appear out of the question. We leave the matter therefore to the *sufficient* or *insufficient* explanation of those in authority, intimating only that the Mail bags will be closed at 4 P. M. on Monday next.

If we may judge from the tone of the Calcutta papers the decision of the Privy Council on a question of Alienage has given much satisfaction in that Presidency, but we are not surprised that the Editor of the *Hurkaru* should express considerable doubt as to the accuracy of the judgment of Lord Brougham on the case which elicited the discussion. The question arose upon the Will of an alien who had thereby disposed of real property within the limits of Calcutta and the Mofussil.—Their Lordships decided in favour of the Will, declaring their opinion that the law incapacitating aliens from holding real property to their own use, and transmitting it by descent or devise, had never been introduced into Calcutta. We are any thing but satisfied with this judgment as settling the long agitated point whether aliens are capable of possessing and transmitting real property, and we cannot but think that the Privy Council has rather evaded than decided the question. Put our right of Territorial possession in the East upon whatever specious ground ingenuity may devise, it will be found we apprehend, that conquest is the main ingredient in our present title. Our possion of the plantations in America was acquired by the same means, although we affected at times to make treaties with and purchases from the natives of that country. Now with regard to our American possessions, so far from foreigners or Aliens being considered to have a right or ability of acquiring Lands in that country, the legislature to avoid their objections on the ground of alienage passed various *enabling Statutes* for their benefit, thereby distinctly or inferentially recognising the application of the English Law as respected the situation of those Colonies. We confess we can perceive but little or no difference in the mode in which those our translantic and these our Indian possessions were obtained. If practice has any thing to do with the determination of this question, and we collect from the judgment of their Lordships that on this, they mainly founded their decision, we should say that practice is directly in the teeth of the accuracy of this deliberate opinion of the privy council. We have ourselves known several instances in which the Alien Law was called into operation in a British Colony acquired by conquest,—and this by the immediate instructions of the home government. This too was in a country in which the reciprocity system of the French jurisprudence as part of the law of the Colony was deemed to prevail. This question has such important bearings that we shall not fail to recur to it at an early day.

On Wednesday last a beautiful New Ship of 600 tons built for Messrs W. Nicol & Co. was floated out of the Bombay Dock—Miss Adeline Compton the Daughter of our Chief Justice went through the usual Ceremony, and gave its name RAJASTHAN to the elegant fabric as it passed majestically from its narrow nursery to that restless ocean which is to be its future home—It has rarely happened to us to view so symmetrical an object as this new effort of our Bombay Artisans, and it appears to us to confer much credit on those employed in its construction. It is considered a perfect model of a merchantman, and was completed in the short space of 6 months.

It gives us much satisfaction to announce that the prospects throughout the country are extremely favorable, and that a sufficient quantity of rain appears to have fallen in many of the most important districts to satisfy the demands of the Cultivators. There seems every prospect of an abundant Season and the price of grain has already in some quarters suffered a decline. We subjoin the accounts with which we have been favored.

AHMEDABAD.—The Collector of Ahmedabad states that up to the 27th Ultimo sufficient rain had fallen for the present purposes of cultivation and that the people had very generally commenced operations in their fields.

BROACH.—The rains set in about the 19th at Broach and up to the 1st instant had been very favorable to cultivation throughout the district.

SURAT.—The Principal Collector of Surat gives an equally good account up to the 13th instant. "In the Cotton Purgunnahs it is stated the plant has come up and is looking strong and healthy."

CANDEISH.—The Collector of Candeish states, that with the exception of two of the eastern Talooks the fall of rain had been most plentiful, and that much seed had been already sown, a more favourable season so far, could scarcely, the Collector adds "be imagined."

NUGGUR.—The rains set in throughout the Nugger districts early, and the accounts of the prospects of the season from all parts of the Collectorate up to the end of the month are represented as most cheering, and the sowing of the rice and other early crops in the Hill Country had commenced.

POONAH.—The accounts from Poona are equally good, and even in the districts where there is generally a scarcity of rain, the fall had been sufficient to enable the Ryots to commence sowing.

SOLAPOOR.—The same may be said of the Sub-division, where the prospects of the season were such as to occasion a fall in the price of grain.

TANNAH.—The Collector of Tannah reports that the accounts from the districts up to the 13th instant are "very favorable."

RUTNAGHURY.—In one or two of the districts of the South Concan there had been a sufficient quantity of rain, while fall had in general up to the 8th instant been rather scanty.

STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount Premiums paid in the Oriental and Universal Insurance Societies, during five years, under the various forms of those Societies, as compared with the Amount paid, in the first instance, and subject to refund under the simple form of the Laudable Society, beginning at the respective ages 20, 40 and 60.

		No. 1. Under Oriental and Universal Tables of five years.		No. 2. Under Oriental and Universal Table of 7 years renewable after six without fresh certificate.		No. 3. Under Oriental and Universal Tables for Life.		No. 4. Under Universal table, entitling parties after insurance of five years to participate in ⅔ of the profits.	
		Civil.	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.	Military.
20 Years.	Oriental ..... Rs.	145	170	150	175	190	225	..	..
	Laudable	176	176	176	176	176	176	..	..
	Laudable + Oriental	31	6	26	1				
	Laudable—Oriental.....	..	..	..	..	14	49	..	..
	Universal	140	170	..	..	190	210	210	235
	Laudable	176	176	..	..	176	176	176	176
	Laudable + Universal.....	36	6						
	Laudable—Universal.....	..	..	..	..	14	34	34	59
40 Years.	Oriental	215	255	225	265	265	315	..	..
	Laudable	284	284	284	284	284	284	..	..
	Laudable + Oriental.....	69	29	59	19	19	..	..	..
	Laudable—Oriental.....	...	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
	Universal	200	250	..	..	265	285	295	315
	Laudable	284	284	..	..	284	284	284	284
	Laudable × Universal....	84	34	..	..	19	..	..	..
	Laudable—Universal....	...	.	..	..	..	1	11	31
60 Years.	Oriental	395	470	425	510	430	515	..	..
	Laudable	555	555	555	555	555	555	..	..
	Laudable × Oriental....	160	85	130	45	125	40	..	..
	Universal	350	375	..	..	465	475	515	525
	Laudable.....	555	555	..	..	555	555	555	555
	Laudable + Universal....	205	180	..	.	90	80	40	30

No. 1. In this class parties insured in the Oriental and Universal receive no refund (unless in the Oriental he is at the same time a proprietor; in which case he is entitled to his proportion of a quarter of the profits) and cannot continue their insurance at the expiration of the five years without fresh certificate of health, In the Laudable the insurance goes on and each party insured is entitled to his proportion of the *whole* surplus in the ratio of the amount premium paid. The amount of this refund is estimated at 1-4th.

No. 2. This class is confirmed to the Oriental and Laudable. In it an insured in the Oriental can obtain renewal of his insurance at the expiration of six years on increased rate of premium, but he gets no return profit except as above. In the Laudable as before the insurance goes on as as a matter of course, and the party is entitled to his share on the *whole* profits.

No. 3. In this class, as before parties insured in the Oriental and Universal are entitled to no share of the profits except as above in the Oriental. In the Laudable they as before have a share of the whole. But limiting the payments to five years in this and the following class does not afford a fair comparison. (*See letter.*)

No. 4. This refers to the Universal and Laudable only. Parties insured in the Universal in this class are entitled after having paid premium for five years to a participation in ⅔ of the profits. In the Laudable of course they participate IN THE WHOLE.

CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW ASSURERS,—You doubtless are aware that the Proprietors of the Oriental and Universal Insurance Societies have lately reduced their rates of premium, and it may therefore be proper that we should consider whether or not it is expedient we should, under the 13th rule of our Society, make any corresponding reduction in ours; and as I took some pains to make myself master of the general subject in 1835, when it was in contemplation to establish a Government Office, and addressed you particularly on the merits and position of our own Society at that time, I trust you will not consider me presumptuous if I now again address you on this question.

Before however I offer an opinion on this matter I would observe that the reductions in the Oriental are expressly made "to bring the rates on a par with other institutions" meaning thereby the Universal, and shewing the necessity which exists that these two offices should maintain an equality in their charges to their customers; in a word it establishes that a competition in this particular exists between the two offices, inasmuch as if one office reduces its rates the other must likewise do so, or it will lose the good lives of those who prefer insuring on the principles of those offices, or who require insurance therein consequent on their being insured in the Laudable to the full extent allowed.

This competition originated in the establishment of the Universal; and it is not for me to say in how far it is likely to be productive of benefit to the insured in time to come. Of course if the proprietors are sufficiently responsible it matters nothing to the insured whether the rates paid by them are sufficient or not. The proprietors of the Universal are a chartered body, and the value of their responsibility depends chiefly on the amout of capital paid up; while that of the oriental rests on the whole body of proprietors individually and collectively. The last announcements of these societies shew in each a sufficient present security, which however can only be substantially maintained by the rates being somewhat, more less, in excess of the amount required to cover the sums payable on lapses. Whether the rates now fixed will do this is matter entirely for the consideration of the proprietors of each of the societies. All that I will say is what the Editor of the *Courier* has said before me. "All the offices have been very prosperous of late from the same cause—fewer casualties than an average number; but it would be very unsafe to reduce the rates of premium in consequence, to a ratio corresponding with such luck. They are already lower than they used to be."

I do not believe that the reductions made by the Universal, and subsequently by the oriental, have been calculated at all with reference to this late, "luck" but that they have been caculated on general principles; and if they should turn out to be sufficient the universal may have the credit of having led the way to the reduction of premium, although its establishment on other accounts must be deplored, for experience has shewn that it was not required.

But I would wish to impress on you, my fellow assurers, as well as on parties now purposing to insure their lives that the expediency of reduction in the rates of the Laudable depends on entirely different priciples from those which actuate the proprietors of the Universal and Oriental in reducing their rates.

They, under a competition, reduce their rates as low as they consider at all safe for themselves in order to induce customers to come to their shop; but however low they may reduce them *they must for a continuance still keep them up to such an extent as shall after payment for lapses leave a surplus divisible amongst themselves*, no part thereof being returnable to the insured, except in some very particular cases.

With us on the contrary the whole amount of surplus is divisible among ourselves, whence it is, as stated by the Editor of the *Courier*, that in the Laudable any part insured in reality "pays no more than the full value of his risk;" and this although he may in the first instance or nominally pay more in the Laudable than in either of the above offices; because this division of the whole profits among ourselves will necessarily reduce the sum actually paid to the lowest possible amount, and indeed necessarily below those of the other Societies, assuming, *as indeed must be the case*, that their rates are more than equal to cover the lapses.

To illustrate this I would beg to refer you to the accompanying Statement shewing the amount paid in the Oriental and Universal Societies for Rs. 1000 for five years under the *various forms of these* offices, as compared with the amount paid in the first instance under the *single form* of the Laudable, for the ages of 20, 40, and 60 respectively. But before I call your attention to the relative sums thus paid it is proper that we should consider what amount of return we may fairly calculate upon receiving, consequent on the division of the whole profits among ourselves. I think we may fairly estimate this, at the least, at a quarter of the amount premium paid, or 25 per cent; because on the 31st December last, the amount premium paid by the then surviving risks was Sa. Rs. 9,26,560, while at that date there was a clear amount of surplus of Rupees 4,72,852, which would have admitted of a return, if the Society had then closed, of 51 per cent on the premium paid As stated by the Editor of the *Courier*, this occurred at period of "luck"; but when it is remembered that under the operation of our present system our payments of premium encrease annually about 3 per cent. that we are in the receipt of Compound Interest on the amount due on account of lapses, it can only be from some most extraordinary contingencies, wholly beyond apprehension, that the amount available for refund could be reduced from 51 to below 25 per cent. It is indeed, likely to be more rather than less, but assuming it at 25 per cent. let us compare our amounts premium paid under this refund with those of the other offices for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is expedient that we should make any present reduction.

Well then at the age of 22 we, *whether Civil or Military*, pay at first Sa. Rs. 175 during five years for Rs. 1,000 which reduced by ¼ amounts to Sa. Rs. 132, while in the Oriental and Universal the amount paid by a civilian is respectively Sa. Rs. 145 and Sa. Rs. 140, and in each for a Military man 170, being for a civilian in the Oriental and Universal respectively 9.9 and 6, and for military men in each very nearly 29 per cent more than we actually pay, with this additional advantage to the insured in the Laudable, viz: that their insurance is continued to them without the necessity of produciug a fresh certificate of health, while in this class in each of the other Societies the insurance ceases, and if a party is desirous of renewing he must produce such certificate. So that here at least there cannot be the smallest reason for our reducing our rates, seeing that they are in this case below those of the other two societies.

Next for the same period of life viz., 20 years under the oriental table of seven years, with liberty of renewal at the expiration of six years without the production of a fresh certificate, which approximates more closely to our method than any other of the various forms of these two societies' a civilian would pay 150 and a military man 175 or 13·6 and 33-5 per cent. more than we pay. Here again there can be no necessity for reducing our rates.

The nex form to be compared with ours, still at 20 years of age, is under the Oriental and Universal tables for the whole period of life. But the results as shewn in the statement do not afford a fair criterion for judging of the real difference between the Laudable and the other societies in respect to these tables, because the amounts fixed for age in these societies calculated with reference to the expectation of life at each year; and the amount paid on entry continues through the whole period of life while in the Laudable the rates progressivily encrease every year. The only fair way therefore to institute a comparison between the payments in the Laudable and in the other societies under the full life table is to calculate the amount paid during the expectation of life.

This expectation of life at the age of 20 years is 25-04, which would require 25 payments to be made.

25 payments for the age of 20 in the Laudable, give for 1000 Rs. 1128 and ¼ being deducted .. Rs. 846

The amount paid during the same period in the Oriental and Universal by the whole life table without refund except in the case of the Oriental, where a party is also a shareholder, viz.

ORIENTAL.

A Civilian.....	950
A Military man,.....	1125

UNIVERSAL.

A Civilian....	950
A Military man, ...	1050

By the UNIVERSAL table returning ⅔ of the profits after five full years premium paid.

A Civilian, ...	1050
A Military man, ...	1175

I will not lengthen this letter by a similar comparison with the rates at the ages of 40 and 60. It is sufficient to say that in the table for five years, as regards both the other societies, and in the Oriental table for seven years renewable after six, in every case under the age of 40, with exception of one, and under the age of 60 of three, the whole four being under the table of five years, each of which I will notice, a similar result to the above would arise, but in a less degree a difference in our favor owing to our rates encreasing for age in a greater degree than in the other societies.

The case under the age of 40, refers to the Universal. A Civilian insured in that society at that age for five years would pay 200, in ours 213, or 6-5 per cent. more than in the Universal.

Of the three cases in the age of 60, one only refers to the Oriental. A Civilian at that age insuring in the Oriental for five years would pay 395, with us 416 or 5-3 per cent. more than in the Oriental.

A Civilian and Military man at the age of 60 insuring also under the five years table in the Universal would pay respectively Rs. 350 and 357, with us 416 or 18 8, and 10-9 more than the Universal. But in each of these four cases there is an advantage with us, which counterbalances the increase, namely, that with us the insurances goes on while in the others it ceases, unless a fresh certificate of health could be produced.

With respect to the comparison of the payments in the Laudable with the whole life tables of the other societies, at the ages 40 and 60, we still have an advantage at the age of 40 under the estimated refund of one-fourth; but at the age of 60, the advantage is with the other societies, still further and more strongly shewing that our rates encrease for age much beyond what they ought to do; notwithstanding this I would not at present propose any modification. On the subject of the reduction of our rates generally there can be no doubt from what I have shewn that the amounts which we actually pay are on the whole below those of the other societies as must be the case in any mutual Assurance Society compared with any other form, each being in other respects equally well conducted; and it follows therefore, that as regards those societies in our competition with them there can be no necessity whatever to reduce our rates, with a view to induce new lives to join us.

But it may be said if indeed your society promises to make so large a refund at its close why not ease your pockets at once without reference to the rates of other societies, and retain the money, at least to a certain extent, instead of paying it now and having it refunded at the close of the society. But I will leave this for a following letter.

I am, Gentlemen, you obedient Servant,
Calcutta June, 1837. C. B. GREENLAW.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JULY, 6.

We have been favored with a Canton paper of the 29th April, a week later than our files, and extract from it some further information regarding the loss of the brig *Fairy*. It now appears from the confession of some of the mutineers at Manilla, that the crew murdered their Captain and then scuttled the Vessel.

From a letter of the 3rd May, we obtain the following particulars of the deliveries of Stock and prices of Opium &c.

DELIVERIES in all April—Patna, old 80, new 153—Benares, old 132, new 111—Malwa, old 331, new 1444—total 2251 Chests.

STOCK 1st May—Patna, old 540, new 2108—Benares, old 160, new 165—Malwa, old 661, new 4671—total 8306 chests.

PRICES 3rd May—New Patna 720 Dollars per chest—Benares 670, both nominal—Malwa 625, with very few sales—Cotton, Bengal, 7 *a* 9 taels per pecul—Bills on Bengal at 30 days' sight 220, on London at 6 months' sight, 5s. per Dollar.

The *Psyche* from this port arrived on the 24th April.

The seizure, which took place just before the departure of the *Sulimany*, turns out to have been more serious than represented in a letter we quoted, namely, 70,000 taels altogether, (common report made the amount a lakh and a half) besides 50 chests of Opium. The loss is attributed to a quarrel between the Vice Roy and the Admiral about their portions of the pass money; and as the treasure, &c. was proceeding in boats under the flag of the former, the offended Admiral attacked the boats, and after some fighting in which two or three lives are said to have been lost, made prize of the whole—*in the discharge of his duty*. The alarm created among the smugglers by this unexpected want of "honesty among thieves" was such that in their panic they broke up all their fast boats, one only having been rescued from the general destruction by the Captain of an English vessel who took charge of it. Very serious apprehensions are now entertained among the merchants that a stoppage of the trade or something very near it will continue for some time. Difficulties were also reported to be increasing on the Coast, when the *Sulimany* came away.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY, 7.

We received yesterday Singapore papers to the 10th of June, from which we have made several extracts, which will be found under the usual head. We perceive that the Dutch Commissioners, appointed to co-operate with the English authorities in the future suppression of piracy in the Straits, had arrived at Singapore; and that the Singapore Goverament were endeavouring to discourage our naval commanders in the Straits, from exerting themselves to capture the pirates, by obliging them to transmit all the pirates they capture to Calcutta, on their own responsibility, defraying the expenses of their conveyance as well as that of the witnesses necessary for their conviction? We will, perhaps, have a few words to say on this subject to-morrow.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—APRIL 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he could not, in duty to Ireland, allow this Bill to pass without another appeal to the English legislature, or to such of its members as would condescend to listen to him. He came before them then to make his favourite claim of justice for Ireland—justice for Ireland, that they might have tranquillity until it was granted, a fact in itself an additional reason for granting it. That justice consisted in an identity of principle—in a word, perfect equality—with England and Scotland. And they speculated wrongly, if they thought that the young blood and young heart of Ireland throbbed so slowly that she would put up with insult The hon. and learned member dwelt on the speeches of Mr. Shaw and Lord Stanley who thought that hereafter corporations might be granted. Now, if they had stood upon principle, it had been another thing; but the pretext of time was miserable, atrocious, and insulting. If it were just, why could they not now be had but from some of those sources of feeling he had mentioned—natural antipathy, religious bigotry, or private malignity? He then went into a history of English cruelties, from the early ages through Cromwell and William III., to the penal statures which withheld learning from the Catholics, and forbade them holding property, and reduced them in short to the condition of paupers. Let the House be warned. The people of Ireland were seven millions. The young blood of Ireland was boiling—the young heart throbbing, and they would no longer consent to the continuance of injustice.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, with regard to the absence of petitions, said the people of Ireland were placed in this position, that if they did not ask with noise what they considered necessary for their welfare then they were told that there was no strong anxiety for the attainment of their

wishes; and if they loudly called for measures of reform, then they were met by the question "Shall we yield to clamour that which we refused to peaceful solicitation?" With regard to the support of the hon. member for Kilkenny, it should not be forgotten that ministers were also supported by a section of the oldest and most moderate Whigs in the country, and were they to leave them it would be equally fatal to the administration. It was therefore no argument for or against any measure that they were supported by this or by that class of politicians. If the more violent forced on the more moderate party, it was nothing new, it had been so in the Tory phalanxy, in their opposition to the Reform Bill. (Hear.) Now when the hon. member for Middlesex, or any other member of that section of reformers advanced a proposition, the ministry opposed it, and they went on again supporting each other on those points upon which both were agreed. He had not been disappointed in the Catholic Emancipation Act, it had prevented civil war. He would now briefly draw attention to the present position of the question before the House. They had established that corporations were useful, but gentlemen on the opposite side of the House contended that there was something peculiar in the position in Ireland that prevented them from extending to the people of that country similar institutions to those which had been conferred on the towns in other parts of the empire. That something regarded the church, and they held that the grant of corporations to the Irish towns would be injurious to he stabillity of the church establishment. They had stated, that if they saw the church secure, they would then offer no opposition to the present measure; but they had not said how that security was to be obtained. The difficulty was immense, to find a plan which would please both Houses of Parliament and the people of Ireland. He did wish most sincerely that Parliament might be able to devise some plan for the settlement of that question which would satisfy the people of Ireland without injuring the interests of the church. He could not consider that the question of poor laws was mixed with that of municipal corporations. (Hear.) It was a measure of good, but he supported it as a measure of justice, which if given graciously, would be repaid with gratitude, confidence and peace. (Cheers.)

Sir R. PEEL said the surprise he had felt at the adjournment of the debate last night had not been removed to-day, and he hoped the gentlemen in compliment to whose absence the division was then postponed were now present so that the question might at once be settled: another motive for the postponement was to prevent the discussion to-day of Mr. Hume's motion on household suffrage. The only novelty of the debate was the charge brought by Mr. Villiers of an intention on his (Sir R. Peel's) side, of repealing the Catholic Relief Bill, the Reform Bill, and the English Municipal Corporations Bill. He should never dream of such a thing. If the English corporations made the same progress in right principles during the next three years as they had done in the last, the English Municipal Corporations Bill would produce very good C[illegible]tive bodies. The Parliamentary Reform Bill ha[illegible]n modified, and further alterations were suggested, b[illegible] in one *iota* had it been touched on *his* (Sir R. Pee[illegible]de of the House. It was true that the motion book [illegible] full of notices to repeal the very foundations of that [illegible]w great charter of our liberties."—(hear) —but they a[illegible]me from the side of those who had fought for "nothi[illegible]but the bill." It was true that Lord J. Russell did [illegible]ot oppose the 5*l.* franchise for Scotland; No, he (the L[illegible]der of the House) called the cabinet to a dinner, and [illegible]ad not his right hon friend, the Speaker, Admiral A[illegible]m. and Sir H. Parnell, resisted the temptations of the noble lord's cook, the bill would have been left to its fate. What a disclosure for a cabinet minister! Now the 5*l.* franchise, if it existed in Scotland, would be coupled with assessed taxes, if in England with poor rates; in Ireland it would have neither, and yet forty-seven towns were to be submitted to the government of corporators without property. The bill gave power to any two individuals of any village to have it created into a corporation, with power to raise an armed force, and to operate within thirty miles of that village. (Hear.) Was that acting on English principles? An hon. member had not scrupled to say that if in power he (Sir R. Peel) would pass this bill. He would remind him that it was adherence to the Irish church which turned him out of office, and he retained the same feelings now. He refused and should refuse, to hold office rather than consent to an act by which the security of the church of Ireland would be affected. He thought, indeed, that it would be the duty of the King's government, before a final decision was made by the House on the subject of corporations, to tell them what they intended to do with respect to the Irish church. He would say distinctly that when he knew what ministers meant to do for the relief of the poor and the support of the church, he (Sir R. Peel) would be prepared to make concessions, and state what those concessions would be. Let them look at the state of our foreign affairs. (Vociferous cheering from all parts of the House. He was glad to see a smile on the noble lord's (Palmerston's) countenance. (Continued cheers from the opposition.) Oh! the noble lord had a right to smile when he looked at the position of the country with reference to Russia, the great powers of the north—(cheers) with reference to Spain—(loud cheers)—with reference to France, and, indeed, every other country with which England was connected. (Great cheering, at the close of which a solitary ministerial member called out "Question, question.") This was the question (Cheers.) This was the material, the pinching part of the question. (Renewed cheers.) Let them look also at the state of commercial embarrasment, at the state of employment in many of the manufacturing districts; let them look at the state of the goverments of the three great countries in the west of Europe—in France no government existing, in Spain no government existing, and England a doubt from day to day whether there was a government or not. (Loud and long-continued cheer.) Let them also look at the state of public questions before the House—at the hundreds of questions of the utmost importance, with scarcely one advanced; day after day new propositions were made, but no advance towards bringing any of them to a close had been made. (Hear.) What, he would ask, had been done in the present session? (Cheers.) Where was the Irish Poor Law Bill? (Hear.) Where was the Church Rate Bill? (Hear, hear.) The country could not look at the state of affairs, and believe that any man would seek office under any other motives than those of public duty (cheers); besides, he (Sir R. Peel) did not hesitate to say, that if his Majesty's government should make this a pretext for abandoning their offices and escaping from the difficulties with which they were surrounded (loud and long-continued cheers from the opposition benches), then he did not hesitate to say that he believed there was spirit and energy enough in the country to find compensation for their loss (cheers); and if the crew should abandon the noble vessel among the breakers, he did not believe that shipwreck inevitable (renewed cheers), but that people would support to those inclined to make an effort for the [illegible] of the country's interests, and to rescue her from dangers which appeared to threaten her. (The [illegible]. baronet resumed his seat amid the most deafening cheers from all parts of the House, which continued several minutes.)

The house then divided, when the numbers appeared [illegible] third reading 302; against it, 247; majority, [illegible]. announcement of the numbers was received with [illegible]use by the ministerial benches, which were responded to by tremendous cheers from the opposition.—

ASPIRATION AFTER OFFICE—THE DEBATE ON THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL—SIR R. PEEL'S PLEDGE.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The concluding part of Sir R. Peel's speech is the one which will give the greatest pleasure to his late lords of the treasury. He had declared—yes, he has positively declared—that if the present government go out—a kind of vision which seems to present itself involuntarily to the right honourable baronet's eyes—that then his sense of public duty is so strong that he might be persuaded again to take up those reins which he was called from Rome not very long ago to assume, and which he found it after every effort (for it is but justice to the right honourable baronet to own that his sense of public duty has been always strong,) impossible to hold for more than an unhappy six months, during which his Majesty's government was conducted by his Majesty's opposition.

STANDARD.—The *Morning Chronicle* is pleasant upon Sir R. Peel because the right honourable baronet avowed his readiness to incur the toils and responsibilities of office. But Sir Robert did not make the avowal uninvited; although a month ago, the Whigs thought of nothing but "nailing their colours to the mast." What between Russian negociations -reports from Canada—remonstrances from France and Germany—the brilliant success of the Christinos war in Spain—the Church Rate Bill—and above all, the approach to maturity of the treasonable conspiracy in Ireland—the cabinet had so agreeably perplexed the business of government that either willing to get rid of it or, perhaps, confident that no one would take it off their hands, they directed Mr S. Rice to make an open tender of office to the Conservatives, which he did in the debate on Monday night. The passage of Sir R. Peel's speech, to which we have referred was no more than the answer to this tender.

GLOBE.—Sir Robert Peel recals the marvels of the Arabian Nights, or the tales of chivalry, in the requirements which he insists upon as conditions to some future municipal measure. The singing tree and the golden water must first be found, monsters must be fought with and necromancy defeated ere the prize can be won. We can tell him singing trees will be found before the Irish will sing such anthems as he and his supporters would teach them; and golden water will scarcely be more marvellous shortly than sinecure-church-tithe. The right hon. baronet says he is not surprised at the desire of the ministers to go out of office. Neither should we, if such are the achievements requisite to retain it. But Sir Robert hints that he is the man to adventure the enterprise. Where the magic art, the terrors, and the blandishment that beset the path the dreadful dragons or loose-robed nymphs with cups of enchantment have appal'ed or seduced all former adventurers, he is to march unterrified, in "helm and hauberk's twisted mail." to the innermost dormitory, where corporation reform—celestial maid—but waits his arrival to awaken from her charmed sleep and to bless her deliverer. "Look," proceeds the gallant knight, as he contemplates his not very "certainly proximate" ministerial enterprise—"look at the state of the governments of the three great powers of the west of Europe at the present moment. In France there is no government—in Spain no government—and in England the question arises from day to day whether there is a government or not!" Well, really if the *grippe gouvernementale* is thus universal—if there is no government anywhere—we may at all events comfort ourselves with the thought that at least we are not worse off than our neighbours. We may conceive, besides, that these difficulties in free countries are somewhat compensated by the activity of mind and social movement given by public discussions, And lastly we may suspect that Sir R. Peel's real objections to the struggles which are going on in other countries as well as our own is that their final result promise to be more auspicious to liberal principles than to those which he has taken under his doughty protection.

TIMES—The secret feelings of the House of Commons in that respect faithfully sympathising with those of the nation, betrayed themselves irrepressibly when the Conservative leader apostrophized the haggard aspect of public affairs under these Whig-Radical regenerators—"the state of our foreign affairs!" (at which words the ministerial culprit to whom that mortifying state is attributable had the preternatural effrontery to effect a smile!)—"the position of this country with reference to Russia and the whole of the northern powers, with reference to Spain," that labyrinth where the monster of anarchy waits to make a prey of all who enter it—with reference, to France, where, amidst the shadows and mockeries of a pageant freedom, already obsolete after its six years' experiment, there trembles in the remotest corner of a prison-palace the doomed victim of some recluse murderer, the nominal captain of four hundred thousand soldiers. The majority who heard Sir Robert Peel was prepared for a formal division upon the Irish measure, but was unprepared for the sudden advent of this frightful spectre, raised by the incantation of the Conservative chief. The genuine sentiment of Englishmen, therefore, the wounded sense of national honour, and no small portion of dislike towards the perverse and unprincipled agent through whom the disgrace had been inflicted on us, burst out in a storm of cheers from both sides of the House of Commons, in testimony of the truth and power with which Sir Robert Peel had struck the chord of universal sympathy. So throughout the rest of his thrilling denunciation of these ministers, the "hundreds of questions" stagnant before the House of Commons, not advanced a single stage,—"numberless propositions," but nothing done. Where "is the Irish Poor Law Bill?" Where the English "Church Rate Bill?" "Where the Irish Tithe Bill," the boasted keystone of their cabinet? No, look once more at the whole west of Europe, under the assumed policy of this disjointed and decrepit administration—our pupil "Spain without a government"—our confederate France, who trusts England, and England her, as each would "trust an adder fanged;" while here on English soil, in lieu of a government, we see or hear nothing but "a doubt from day to day whether there exists a government or not?" To that last question every honest and discerning Englishman feels what must be the answer. We have, in fact, no government nor apology for a government. The very revolutionists by whom alone these men are maintained in their several offices—the revolutionists to their faces scorn them for their imbecility, and treat them without the least disguise as a ladder, to be climbed upon and then kicked away. Under these circumstances we shall not guess what may happen But something at length is gained for those waverers, doubters, and timid though conscientious men, who feared that it was either Whig rule, or the rule of anarchy The ripened action of good sense and constitutional order throughout the country has forced the Conservative leader to speak out. He will not hurry the Whigs in their distresses. He and his friends are people who can afford to wait the fitting time and season to begin. We have declared our conscientious wish that the change of men, and improvement of measures, may be slow in arriving. We desire the change to be late that it may be lasting. We pray the ministers to indulge the nation with a full development of their characters and their projects before they disappear from the official stage for ever.

We have perused wirh some attention the farewell address of General Jackson and the inaugural address of his successor, Van Buren. Both documents are so long that even an analysis of them would exceed our limits.

General JACKSON has the consolation of carrying with him into private life the respect of all his fellow-citizens. His administration has been one of great prosperity, notwithstanding the difficulties with which he has had to contend. On the whole, we doubt whether the republic, illustrious as she has been in her chief magistrates, can boast of an abler president.

VAN BUREN seems likely to fill his high post with advantage to the federation. It is, however, evident that in one respect humanity has nothing to expect from him: he is resolved to consult the interests of the slave-*owner*, not of the slave. This, in fact, is the chief condition of his election. Strange that this "land of liberty," this boasted residence of "republication equality," should be a greater oppressor of those who have none to help them than the most absolute monarchy of the old world!

STANDARD.—APRIL, 5.

The Duke of Newcastle has rendered a valuable service to his country and to posterity, in the collection and printing of a series of papers, written by his Grace, from time to time, during the last twenty years. The collection is preceded by an interesting introduction, in which the Duke, with his characteristic candour, tells the history of his own political education. It is a remark at the Universities, that self-educated and home-educated pupils have always to encounter most difficulties at their first entrance into the public schools, but that they are sure to make the best and soundest scholars in the end. The reason is plain enough; the business of the professional teacher is, to polish the surface at the least expense of labour. Now, if in a mere intellectual exercise, self-education and home-education have this advantage, incomparably greater are its advantages in the formation of the moral character. He that takes up his principles from imitation, from advice, or from a habit externally imposed upon him, may easily have a distrust of his own sincerity; such can never be the case with one who shapes out his own moral nature, if we may say so, with the conscientious earnestness of purpose described in the following graceful and more than candid confession:

"In my youth and earlier manhood, I laboured under many serious and weighty disadvantages; the worst as I apprehended, though possibly it may have been for the best, was the worst of counsellors during many of my ripening years. These ripening years, were passed in a foreign land, far away from the scenes of my interests and affections; many years were thus spent in languishing banishment—cut off from all connection with my own country, I at last returned to it, but, to own the truth, though my heart was still British, I found myself absolutely a stranger in my native land Every one and every thing was strange to me; forgotten myself, I too, from my absence, had forgotten them. All was to be learned; there would have been little difficulty if friends and good instructors had been at hand, but such was not my fortune. I floundered on, doubtful what course to take, fearful of doing wrong, uncertain of what was right. With a tender conscience, great inexperience, and inadequate means, I entered life. I was at once and immediately thrown upon my own resources, those resources, as I was too well aware, being perceptibly weak and feeble. Nevertheless, as they arose I contended with the various difficulties, and marked out for myself a course of my own. The efforts were painful, for subjects of the highest importance frequently be wildered my noviciate—with their unexplained, and to me almost unintelligible, matter—but a stern sense of duty impelled me; I persevered, and I could discover no other way of easing an anxious and a busy conscience. My object was, to fulfil the duty required of me; and to accomplish this end by no other means than such as my searching conscience could most sacredly and scrupulously approve. Thus, then, was I trained into acting upon principle—I endeavoured to discover the truth, and if I failed it was not from want of intention, but from want of capacity. This course I have continued to pursue from the period of my entrance into life up to the present hour. On looking back to the past, I can honestly assert, that I repent of nothing that I have done; 'Vestigia nulla retrorsum' perplex or harass me! Had I to re-do what I have done, I could not act differently."

We shall have occasion to recur to the Duke of Newcastle's collection for many valuable lessons. Our readers will find the book itself, just what we have described it, pictures of a romantic devotion to duty and to truth—of a nature at once the most ingenious and the most modest—of "the gentlest with the manliest mind"—faithful portraits, in a word, of the writer himself—of what good men will recognise and reverence, what bad men will mock with inc.edulous scorn.

SPECTATOR.—APRIL 15.

COUNTRY.—The crisis has not come, but is fast coming In Manchester some serious failures have taken place. A calico printer, one of the oldest in the trade, who 1828 was understood to be worth 50,000l., an old house engaged in spinning and manufacturing, and another in the same trade, of more recent establishment, are of the number of those who have had to solicit the forbearance of their creditors, from the ruinous reduction of prices. We cannot indulge the hope that the worst has come. From 1829 till 1836, business has gone on with scarcely a check, and the ramifications of credit had been widely extended. One failure, therefore, now produces another, or creates difficulty which is almost equal in its results to a total failure.—*Manchester Times*.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday, the following resolution was adopted, after some discussion—

"That although the present situation of the commerce of Manchester is not such as to require assistance from Government to this town and neighbourhood, this meeting is of opinion that, looking to the probable consequences of the heavy calamities apprehended by the merchants of Liverpool, and to the manner and degree in which they may affect the interests of the manufacturing districts, the application of that body for aid should be supported by a deputation from this Chamber."

At the Exchange in Manchester, and among manufacturers of the first class, anxiety and uncertainty are palpable and distressing. One sees them standing in little groups of threes and fours, holding deep consultations, with the most earnest and depressed looks. Some are scarcely capable of attending to business, from mental agitation, but go to and fro, asking for intelligence and comfort, but finding none. I am assured that among the upper classes the suffering at present is more severe than in 1825-6; for the system of bolstering up, which has been resorted to, has produced a general feeling of uncertainty that has no limits. Nobody knows how many individuals may or may not ultimately weather the storm; and as the greatest capitalists are most involved, no man, in looking at his ledger can tell on whom he can depend for punctual fulfilment of his engagements.—*Letter from Manchester, in the Courier*.

The commercial intelligence from Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Bradford, is gloomy. With respect o the iron-trade, the *Sheffield Mercury* says—"The iron trade supports itself with more firmness and steadiness than the cotton market; but it is the opinion of parties conversant with the market, that neither the rate of wages, nor the price of ore, nor the advance upon coal, nor all put together, will enable the ironmasters to keep up their prices."

GLOBE APRI 15.

We do not know what Mr. Roebuck's Canadian constituents will say to him for proposing a spick-and-span new constitution for them, instead of supporting *their* propositions, which we supposed he was engaged to support. However this may be, whether Mr. Roebuck has not full powers to propose what he pleases as the future constitution of Canada—to revolutionise of his own motion the political powers of that province—whether, we say, Mr. Roebuck was or was not Plenipotentiary for this and all other purposes, we must say that Lord J. Russell might be excused for *doubting* his boundless prerogative. Really, when the agent of the very Assembly which it seems is to issue a declaration of non-intercourse, or of independence, so soon as it hears its claims are rejected treats those claims, which he is engaged to advocate, with so very little regard or respect, the British government and public may perhaps be pardoned if they do not take the accompanying menaces entirely *au serieux*. If the thunders of the thwarted Assembly spare the head of their own agent, the Commons and ministry possibly may be safe from their stroke, However, we must do Mr. Roebuck the justice to say that he seldom talks the silly stuff that his amateur followers are never tired of uttering, about wars of independence and so forth. The utmost he threatens England with is non-intercourse with his 400,000 constituents (to speak in large and round numbers). We should be very sorry for their sake, and a little for ours, if any such resolve were acted on; but we see the less cause to apprehend this, as we find the exorbitance of their demands likely to be lowered considerably, so soon as government and parliament have begun to present a firm front to them. And we have good hopes that the effect of last night's majority will be still more decisive in bringing their pretensions within rational bounds. Within such bounds we should be the first to assent to them.

The *National Intelligencer* says:—"The ex-Presiden of the United States, General Andrew Jackson, has departed from this city, on his way to his residence in Tennessee, where we hope he may pass the remainder of his life in quiet repose."

REPRESENTATION OF HUDDERSFIELD.

The intelligence of the death of John Blackburne, Esq. M. P., was received at Huddersfield by the mail, on Saturday. As many of the electors as could be assembled on receipt of the painful intelligence met, and deputed W. Brook, Esq., and B. Bradshaw, Esq., to communicate personally with two or three gentlemen of unquestionable abilities and decided Liberal politics. Mr. Ellice, son of a the Hon. Member for Coventry, and Mr. Hill late Member for Hull, have been spoken of. On Thurs day, an address from Mr. Oastler, of Fixby, appeared. He declares, that if returned, he will instantly give notice of a motion to tear the accursed new Poor-Law from the Statute Book. On Thursday afternoon, B. Bradshaw, Esq., requested to communicate with some of the Liberal party in town, arrived from London, and strongly recommended Edward Ellice, Esq. Mr. Ellice, jun., is an advocate for the ballot triennial Parliaments the Ministerial measure for the abolition of Church-rates, and a modification of the Corn-laws. Mr Ellice has consented to become a candidate provided he has a fair chance of success. On Thursday evening, a meeting was held. Mr. T. A. Heaps moved that Mr. Hill, late Member for Hull, was a proper person to represent Huddersfield. Mr. W. Willans moved, as an amendment that Mr. Edward Ellice be requested to offer himrelf, which, being seconded by Mr. Tempest, was carried almost unainmously. Mr. Ellice is expected in Huddersfield on Monday morning. There is a split among the Radicals, some having gone over to the Tories. —*Leeds Mercury, May* 1.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER,—MAY 4.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

M. DUPIN took the chair at half-past one o'clock All the members of the Cabinet were present, with the exception of the Ministers of War and the Finances.

The order of the day was the continuation of the debate on the Secret Service Money Bill.

M GUIZOT again made his appearance, and ascended the tribune amdst profound silence. The Hon. Deputy commenced by stating that, so far from opposing the grant required, he would vote for it without the slightest diminution. He then entered into an explanation of the events which had taken place during his administration, and which had led to the late Ministeral crisis. He had been taxed, he said, with excessive inflexibility, but he might accept that reproach with the less reluctance, as it was notorious that the evils to which the country had been a prey for six years, had not been caused by the exflexibility or energy of the Government. He had belonged to the Cabinet of the 11th October, which was one of conciliation. After the dissolution of that Cabinet, he had attached importance, in the first place, to the conditions on which a new Ministry should be formed; in the next place, to the policy which had been followed for the last 7 years; and finally, to the portion of responsibility which might devolve upon himself. The same feelings had animated him, when there was a necessity for modifying the Cabinet of the 6th September. He had in fact invariably displayed a spirit of conciliation, for he had ever been guided solely by a regard for the public welfare, and for the interests of the cause which he had espoused. For his own part, he cared but little, even about the ministerial vicissitudes, in which himself was included, and he prayed that Providence might never inflict upon him any other sorrows. His object had been to maintain the policy of 11th Oct., and to attain that object he had taken a step with regard to one of his old colleagues which he by no means regretted. He would now add, that considerations of general policy had a large share in the late ministerial crisis. He would cite two instances to prove that political men might agree as to their intentions, but not as to the line of conduct by which those intentions were to be carried into effect. The cases to which he would allude were the Disjunction Bill and the Appenage Bill. It had been agreed that the former should not be made a Cabinet question, and yet, when the measure was rejected, the impression produced upon the Members of the Cabinet was very different, some having been rendered by it more determined, and others more reluctant, to continue the campaign which had been marked by a cheek. As to the Appanage Bill, he had been one of the Members of the Cabinet, who were unwilling to withdraw the measure till it had been submitted to the ordeal of a parliamentary discussion. The Hon. Deputy here entered into a digression of some length, to refute the charge which had been brought against him, of having entertained aristocratic opinions, and a wish to resuscitate the ancient regime with its cortege of abuses. He contended that he had ever remained faithful to the political ideas which had guided the whole course of his existence—that he had ever been an advocate for the political proponderance of the middle classes in France. He had stated that his retirement from the Cabinet was connected with a general political cause—a cause which still existed in the present Cabinet and in the Chamber. At the opening of the session, in the discussion on Spanish affairs, he had stated that the conservative spirit was making progress, and that the revolutionary spirit was on the decline. This he still believed, for the revolutionary interests of 1789 had become conservative in 1830. The revolutionary spirit, however, was still visible in those irregular instincts which refused all obedience and rebelled against all superiority. The struggle between good and evil passions still continued, and under such circumstances the government was not allowed to slumber. This was not the time for the government to sink into repose, or to adopt what had been called a system of reconciliation.—(Hear, hear.) He denied the charge of violence which had been brought against the Government

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during the last six years, for during that period the Government had displayed the utmost patience and moderation. The laws which had been passed were indispensable, and he, for his part, was disposed to abandon neither the principle nor the execution of those laws; for he was convinced that they had saved, and might again save, the country. He sincerely regretted the rejection of the Disjunction Bill; but his regret would have been still greater had it not been presented. As to the bill for establishing a penal settlement in the Island of Bourbon, he had no wish to anticipate the regular dicusssion of that measure; but he might for the present be permitted to observe that the bill in question was in harmony with all penal legislation, as its object was to render the abolition of capital punishment for political offences a matter of possibility. As to the non-revelation bill, should it be discussed in that Chamber, he trusted that he would find little difficulty in proving its expediency, and in retorting upon its adversaries the reproaches which they had urged against it. The laws previously passed, he regarded as salutary, as necessay, and he thought that Government should never allow them to grow rusty for want of use. It was thus, and thus alone, that a Chamber and a Parliamentary majority adhering to the Government could exsit. The mission of the Government had been confided to it from on high, and its task would not be accomplished were it to remain a tranquil spertator of events. In addition to the laws, the Government should be armed with a degree of moral force; with that advantage, and with the majesty of the laws the government of July had no occasion to envy other governments for the extent of their territory, their military power, or their foreign conquests,—(Hear, hear.) The hon. deputy here resumed his seat amidst considerable tumult and agitation. After a short suspension of the sitting.

ASSISTANCE BY THE BANK.

So much has been said with respect to the situation and conduct of the great American houses, that now that matters have come to pretty near a denouement, and that names have been specified, it may be as well to submit a few statements to show what the facts of the case really are. The origin of the difficulties in which the American houses have been involved, is to be found, in the reckless improvidence with which, trusting to the facilities afforded to them by the money-dealers of borrowing money and getting their paper negociated, they entered into engagements far beyond their means. There was nothing in any degree unfair or dishonourable in their conduct; but it was rash, reckless, and improvident, to an extent not easy to be imagined. We do not refer to Messrs. Wilde, as affording any peculiar illustration of what has now been stated, but as their names have been brought forward, and their firm is one of those that has been bolstered up, there needs no longer be any delicacy in alluding to their situation. The parties connected with this firm were well acquainted with the details of business, were parsimonious rather than otherwise, and were possessed of an available capital of about £250.000. A cautious person possessed of this amount of capital might have contracted engagements to the extent of £500,000; and a bolder but yet discret individual might have increased his engagements to £750,000. But, except on some extraordinary emergency, this was the utmost extent to which parties with such a capital should have ventured to go, unless they meant to commit themselves to the chapter of accidents, and to be wholly at the mercy of circumstances. Since, however, the facts of this case are pretty well known, there can no longer be any harm in stating that the engagements of Messrs. Wilde at the commencement of last year are understood to have been considerably above *two millions* sterling; so that, instead of their liabilities amounting to *three* times, they really amounted to *ten* times the amount of their capital! Commentary on a statement of this sort would be worse than useless. The wonder is, not that Messrs. Wilde have gone to the wall, but they were not long since buried amid the ruins of the baseless fabric they had raised. It may be said that the Bank has done wrong in coming forward to the assistance of a house that has so conducted its affairs. We, too, freely admit that the proceeding is of a very questionable character; and we are by no means sure that it was the best course that could have been adopted. But, whether right or wrong, the Bank was not actuated in coming forward by any desire to support Messrs. Wilde, but exclusively by a desire to sustain the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country which would have been *most seriously* compromised by the sudden failure of this and other houses, whose situation was nearly similar. Whatever, indeed, may be thought of the conduct of the Bank in this affair, by parties not engaged in business, there is not the shadow of a doubt that it is cordially approved by nine-tenths of the commercial world; and in proof of this we may mention that before the Bank took Messrs. Wilde by the hand, a guarantee fund of about £400,000 had been subscribed by *private individuals* here and in the country, for the security of the Bank; and every shilling of this fund, as well as the entire capital of the partners in the firm, must be lost before the Bank can lose any thing by interfering to ward off their bankruptcy. The Bank, consequently, runs very little, or, rather, we should say, no risk in this affair. And the extraordinary fact that rather than allow Messrs. Wilde to get suddenly into the *Gazette*, private parties should have made themselves responsible to the Bank for so large a sum shows better than volumes of reasoning, the strong feeling entertained as to the the injury it would have occasioned to the trading world. Two other houses, whose condition unfortunately approximated in too many particulars to that of Messrs. Wilde, have also been bolstered up. But in their case also *very large* guarentees were previously procured from private parties. If, therefore, considerations of expediency or those growing out of a peculiar and unprecedented combination of circumstances, can ever justify the Bank in stepping beyond the strict line of duty, this certainly is an instance in point. On principle we are hostile to all interference of the sort, and know that it never fails to be productive of very many inconveniencies. But still, taking all the circumstances into account, we rather incline to think, that if we had had the honour to possess a seat in the direction, we should have supported, though with extreme reluctance, the advocates of interference. But it is said that in acting as she has done, the Bank has done no more than justice, for that it was her misconduct *first* in making money too plentiful and too cheap that tempted the American houses to adventure so far beyond their depth; and, second, that it was the circular of September last, that by suddenly discrediting their paper, involved them in difficulties. We take leave however, to give a flat contradiction to both these statements. So far from the Bank making money plentiful and cheap, the fact is, that the bullion in her coffers during the quarter endeed the 12th of January, 1836, amounted to £7,076,000, whilst, during the quarter ended 5th April, 1836, it amounted to £7,801,000, having increased above £700,000 interval; and as bullion never, in the ordinary course of trade, flows except from where its value is low to where it is high, this influx proves, beyond the possibily of cavil or dispute, that instead of being overloaded the currency was then deficient! And yet we know, and affirm without any fear of being contradicted by any one acquainted with the facts, that at this very period the American houses were extending their engagements in all directions, and that the money-dealers in town and country could not get too many of their bills. It is as absurd to charge the discredit of American paper on the circular issued by the Bank in Setember (to the effect of refusing advances). Our only objection to the conduct of the Bank, as respects the circular is, that the Directors did not abide more rigidly by the rule laid down in it. The excess of American paper that then began, for the first time, to be forced upon the Bank, required that something should be done to lessen its amount. The circular was a warning to the houses referred to in it, by which all of them might and ought to have profited. Some of them, indeed, contracted their engagements, and ceased entirely to enter into those more especially objected to by the Bank; but this was not the course followed by the majority; and we believe we are within the mark when we affirm that *three-fourths of the existing engagements of the embarrassed houses have been entered into since the date of the circular complained of.* In speaking of the American houses, we have been obliged, for reasons that will readily suggest themselves, to abstain as much as possible from all allusion to particular firms. We are aware, however, that very great injustice has been in this way done to certain parties; and now that the facts of the case are begining to be better known, and that less reserve is necessary, we feel it to be no more than justice to say that though the American houses have generally been in the last degree infatuated, and have gone very far beyond their means, no such charge can be made against some of them. Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., and Messrs. Morrison, Cryder and Co., have neither mismanaged their business, nor over-traded. We feel it the more necessary to make this distinct declaration, from our knowing that statements have been most industriously circulated, and even published, as to the heavy losses and tottering credit of one of these houses, for which there is not, nor ever was, so much as the shadow of a foundation. If there be one house more deserving than another of confidence and credit, it is the very house that has been so stupidly maligned. Neither Messrs. Baring nor Messrs. Morrison ever applied, or dreamt of applying to the Bank for assistance, though they have both subscribed to the guarantee fund. They owe their safe position quite as much to the skill and prudent circumspection with which they have managed their business as to their vast resources; resources which we are well convinced would have preserved them firm and erect, even though all around had tumbled headlong to the ground.—*Courier, April* 9.

"The excitement in the city, which had been at its height during two days, materially lessened on Saturday, and people are beginning to hope that the worst of the crisis is now past. The assistance given by the Bank to the house of George Wildes and Co., proved to be an instant and sensible relief in a very large circle. While this matter is in progress, the immediate effect of the arrangement with the Bank is to bring out an increased supply of notes, which is not to be regarded with indifference in the present low state of the stock of bullion. There is understood, indeed, to be a very large party in the Bank parlour who are wholly opposed to the principle of the assistance given to this and other houses, and hence arises the contradictions in the official articles which are issued from thence; one party blaming the measure, though the necessity for it is admitted; the other defending it, and claiming a sort of merit for the Bank for the interference. There is much difficulty in conjecturing what other power than the Government can be able to compel the Bank to do that which was thought inconvenient or impolitic. It would be better for them, and more satisfactory to all parties, now that the origin of these articles is well understood, if the directors would speak out plainty, and state to whom it is that they allude. They have used no forbearance towards the American merchants and the discount houses, and therefore need not exercise any delicacy with other parties. In the novel as well as difficult situation into which commercial affairs have been brought, nothing can exceed the eager curiosity and interest with which every new incident is watched. The worst feature of it is the great distress and pressure which are produced by it in every branch of the national industry, no part of which can be said to be beyond its influence. In that respect, it is no exaggeration to say that the calamity of 1825 has been very far exceeded.—*Times, April* 9.

THE COTTON-TAX.

Great Britain no longer possesses, what she possessed thirty years ago, a virtual monopoly of the cotton manufacture of the world. In this magnificent branch of industry, which, with pardonable exaggeration, Mr. M'Culloch says, "bore us triumphantly through the late dreadful contest, and gave us wealth and power sufficient to overcome the combined force of all Europe, though wielded by a chief of the most consummate talent," we have now numerous active and enterprising competitors, whose industry is protected by the laws of their respective governments. It was not to be wondered that foreign nations should look with desire and envy on a source of national wealth so unparalleled, and that their ambitition and energy should be roused and attracted into the same field of enterprise. The efforts, thus inspired, have indeed been crowned by a success beyond expectation. The Continent of Europe now consumes upwards of 600,000 bales of cotton wool, although at the peace of 1814 the manufacture could scarcely be said to exist at all. In France alone, the consumption during ten years, from 1823 to 1833, increased 58 per cent. In the United States of America, the rapid progresss and extension of the manufacture has been still more striking. In 1808, the consumption of cotton wool in America was only 100 bales, the same consumption last year amounted to 236,733 bales. The increase of consumption, during the ten years from 1826 to 1836, was equal to 120 per cent. The American power-looms are now estimated at upwards of 40,000; while those of this country, according to Parliamentary returns, do not exceed 100,000. The annual value of the American manufacture is more than seven millions sterling. The natural progress of such a manufacture is from coarse to fine fabrics. Hitherto the American and Continental production has been confined to those coarse and heavy yarns and cloths of which the raw material forms the principal coat. It is in such goods alone, accordingly, that rivalship has yet been felt by similar fabrics of British manufacture. But, within this description of goods, (which are in fact the staple consumption of the great mass of society,) the competition between British and American industry has already been seriously felt. We have seen a body of evidence collected on this subject, which proves, by a variety of correspondence, as well as by the affidavits of above forty British merchants engaged in or connected with the sale of British cotton goods, abroad, the existence of a formidable competiton of the heavy cloths of America with the heavy cloths of Great Britain, in all the leading markets of the world. There was some ground, then, for the Factory Commissioner reporting, "that the fear of foreign competion is not chimerical;" that no tax, therefore, can be more impolitic than that of the British one upon cotton wool, more especially as its pressure is confined to the very description of goods which forms the subjec of American and British competition. "These facts," says Mr. Baines, in his History of the Cotton Manufacture, "ought to induce our Legislature to repeal the duties on the raw materials. There is ample ground for the exercise of precaution. It would be infatuation to trifle with the safety of a manufacture which affords existence to a million and a half of our population."

There are above thirty petitious now in the hands of Members of Parliament from such important places as Manchester, Glasgow, Preston, &c. claiming the total abolition of the tax on the raw material,—a tax which of course falls chiefly on the coarse fabrics, constituting the bulk of those exported, and consequently the bulk of what comes into competition with the untaxed and protected foreign manufactures. The total amount of this mischievous impost last year was 430,000*l.* We wish the manufacturers all success in their endeavours to relieve themselves and the commerce of their country'—*Spectator, April* 8.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.

Notwithstanding all that Members of Parliament have lately heard about steam and steam-engines, in connexion with rail-roads, waterworks, and steam-boat companies, we dare say most of them potently believe that no manufactory in the world can compete with that of Bolton and Watt. And when they inquire of the projectors of new companies, whose engines they propose to erect, and upon what data their calculations rest, they are satisfied that the work will be done in the best and cheapest manner if Bolton and Watt's are to be used, and that the estimates cannot be far wrong if checked by the experience of Bolton and Watt. We confess that till lately we were ourselves under the same impression, and should never have thought of going anywhere but to Soho for a steam-engine; unless, indeed. the proximity of Maudsley and Field's splendid factory, on the "Surry side," had tempted us to depart from our allegiance. But we have been reading the first volume of the *Transactions of the Society of Civil Engineers*,— a handsome volume, appropriately embelished with a portrait of the late Thomas Telford, exhibiting that combination of acuteness and solidity of intellect for which the original was distinguished through his long life. In this volume is a paper on "The High-Pressure Expansive Condensing Steam-Engines," written by Mr. T. Wicksteed, civil engineer, the statements in which have startled us; for if the data and calculations are correct,—and they are given and worked out with minuteness, and reference to facts within the reach of all to whom they were in the first instance communicated,—it follows that the steam-engines almost universally employed, *except in the mines of Cornwall*, are very extravagant machines.

Mr. WICKSTEED, who has the management of the East London Waterworks Company's establishment near Oldford, and is therefore familiar with the subject on which he writes, gives distinct accounts of the work done, and the outlay in coals, of several engines, which he personally inspected in Cornwall; and the result is, that one Cornish engine, consuming only 1000 tons of coal per annum, will do the work of *three* London or Birmingham engines consuming 1000 tons of coal per annum each,—in other words, that the engines commonly in use, to say nothing of the original outlay, cost three times as much to keep them in motion as those which the Cornish miners employ: supposing that coals used for such engines can be had for 18s. per ton, the saving in that article alone would be, on engines of the assumed size, 1800*l.* per annum: but then, it must be taken into account, that there are other expenses besides the coals—such as engine-houses, workmen, and tallow for greasing the machinery —all of which are trebled, as well as the cost of coals.

Now, if these statements are not egregiously incorrect, (and they come to us stamped with the authority of the Institution of Civil Engineers,) it surely behoves Committees of both Houses, who are about to grant certain privileges to companies, on the ground that they are to do something by which the public will benefit, and which individuals could not perform, to ascertain that these companies have taken the proper means to conduct their undertakings in the most economical manner. With respect to waterworks companies, in particular, it should be ascertained whether they propose to use the old-fashioned, expensive engines now generally supplied, or the cheap machinery which for many years the Cornish miners have employed.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEA.

The *Journal de Frankfort* says that one of the sons of Ali Pacha of Janini has lately been at Wurtzburg. He is travelling for improvement through the different countries of Europe. We thought that all the sons of Ali Pacha were beheaded when their father fell into the hands of the Porte—at least three heads, purporting to belong to the sons of Ali, were exhibited, with that of the old man, at the Seraglio gate, and the tomb where they are interred is shown outside the walls of Constantinople.—*Post, April* 15.

At the Garden of Plants, on Monday, the Giraffe appeared in the open air for the first time this season here. The gallery of Mineralogy is now completed, and the specimens are about to be placed. The fine hot-houses are already filled with equatorial plants. The Monkeys will, in a few days, be removed to the magnificent dwelling prepared for them.—*Galignani's, Messenger May* 3.

The Select Committee on Transportation has met three times; and two witnesses have been examined—Sir Francis Forbes, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, and Mr. Mudie, author of *The Felonry of New South Wales.* We understand that the disclosures made by these gentlemen are of a character truly horrible. The epithet applies more especially to the operation of the system in producing a nation of devilish miscreants, but is hardly too strong for the doings of the totally irresponsible officials, both here and in the colony, who have at once made and administered the criminal slave-code of New South Wales. This latter part of the subject, we shall have to notice at length by and by; but, if we are correctly informed, it will be impossible for any English journal even to mention the facts that have come to light with respect to the moral results of Transportation. They *are* mentioned by members of the Committee, but in whispers, and along with expressions of pain and shame adapted to the horrid subject. The "shameful and unblessed thing" grows visibly, it appears and *becomes more difficult of cure*, with the arrival of every shipful of convicts in the colony. We observe that the Admiralty have just chartered four vessels for the transportations of 114 female and 776 male convicts. Surely the Committee would but perform their duty to Parliament and the country, if they should instantly make a special report to the House, recommending an addres to the King with a view to staying the departure of these convict ships until the inquiry be completed. But we trust that no persuasion or promises of "reform" from the Colonial Office, will induce them to abandon their labours. However distressing the task they have undertaken, they must not faulter in performing it, if they would *make sure* of the end which, as we are told, the scared bureaucracy of the Colonial Office now profess to desire. If they proceed boldly as they have begun, the abomination will be cut up root and branch, and the very memory of it, according to Dr. Whately's suggestion, obliterated as far as possible'—*April* 22.

A rather singular accident (we learn from Constantinople) occurred lately at the arsenal. Mr. Churchill who, strange as it may appear, has according to our correspondent, always been on the best terms with Achmet Pacha, the Admiral, by whom he was repsesented to have been so cruelly oppressed was in the most friendly way discussing pipes and coffee with him, when, suddenly attacked with a fit of vertigo, he turned pale and dizzy, and from the violent trembling with which he was seized, almost let fall the cup. The Pacha, observing these alarming symptoms, and imagining that Mr. Churchill either was, or believed himself to be poisoned, and that he would certainly be accused by Lord Ponsonby with having attempted his life, snached the cup from his hand, and, in the eagerness to swallow the contents, almost bolted the cup with them. Only such as have spent a twelvemonth in the inquisition, or have been exposed for the same time to the tantalizing persecution of an unfeeling old cat of a diplomatist, can conceive the pleasure of the Pacha when he discoved his fears to be unfounded.—*Post, May* 1.

The Marquis of Waterford, with the Honourable Mr. Villiers, Mr. Reynard, Sir F. Johnstone, and eight other "gentlemen," have been kicking up rows at Melton Mowbray, bruising watchmen, breaking windows and lamps, smearing doors and shop-signs with red paint, overturning caravans, wrenching off knockers screwing up doors, cursing, swearing, and gallivanting through the streets. One of the set, Mr. Reynard, was fined five shillings for being drunk; the rest seem to have got off. A sample of the hereditary legislators, the aristocracy and gentry of England!

On Saturday afternoon, a young woman of the name of Ann Banks, a relative of George Banks, tenant of the rabbit-warren, at Meols, near Leasowe Castle, Cheshire, went with two children of the latter to take a walk on the sea shore. They were accompanied by a dog used by the warren-keeper as a night guard, and as a protection for the rabbits. The children returning without the young woman, were asked where she was; but they could give no other information at the time than that they had left the dog biting her. This does not appear to have caused any suspicion, as there was no search made for her until er lengthened absence caused her relations to dread that ome accident had befallen her; and, after a persevering search, until about four o'clock on Sunday morning, the unfortunate woman was found in an inlet, formed by the sea in a turf opposite the embankment, lying on her face quite dead, and divested of every particle of clothing except her stockings and shoes, and horribly mutilated in her person. It appears from further examination of the children, that they were amusing themselves with throwing sticks into the water for the dog to fetch out again; and that one of the sticks falling at the woman's feet, the dog, in his eagerness to seize it, being prevented by her, seized her by the leg, and in repelling him she aroused his anger when he immediately attacked, and succeeded in destroying her. When the children left her, she was contending with the dog; but the youngest child was under her cloak at the time the dog seized her leg. The dog, of a breed between the mastiff and a bloodhound, has been shot.—*Liverpool Telegraph, April* 15.

SCOTLAND.—Mr. Macvey Napier, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, Professor of Conveyancing in Edinburgh University, &c. &c., has been appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session in Scotland, in the room of Mr. Rolland, who died a few days ago.

The late Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Bathurst, was the youngest of thirty-six brothers and sisters. He commenced life as a tutor to the children of a barrister, who agreed to give him £200 a-year as salary. He staid with this gentleman three years, during which time he received no salary; and never in his life made one application for payment. A clergyman of his diocese obtained permission to dedicate a book to him, in which [illegible]ributed to the bishop sentiments directly opposite to th[illegible]e entertained; he was informed of the circumstance, [illegible] could have stopped the publication, but refused to [illegible]. Some few years after this occurrence the clergyman [illegible]me distressed in his circumstances, and asked the ge[illegible]man who had obtained the bishop's permission to de[illegible]te the work to him to solicit relief from his lordshi[illegible] This gentleman was the holder of a bishop's lease, an[illegible] on mentioning to Dr. Bathurst his reason for calling, his lordship said, "You want your lease renewed; wel[illegible] then, I will renew for three lives, and you may pay the [illegible]e to the poor clergyman." From the great expense entailed on the Bishop of Norwich, the bishopric becomes the poorest of all in England; this never influenced his lordship in his opinions or public conduct. After he had made his celebrated speech in favour of Catholic Emancipation, his lordship said to the writer. "I have lost Winchester, my dear sir, but I have satisfied my conscience." This circumstance did stop his translation to that see.—*Observer, April* 16.

At the Committee of the House of Commons now sitting for an inquiry into the punishment of transportation, the extraordinary fact was stated yesterday by one of the witnesses, that there is a person, originally a transported convict, now resident in that colony whose income exceeds £40,000 a-year!—*Standard, April* 16.

Luke Dillon, whose case is still in the memory of the public, was sentenced to be hanged for administering a stupifying drug to a young lady in Dublin, to whom he professed to be paying his addresses, to enable him to accomplish the vilest of purposes, from the effects of which she died. His sentence was commuted to transporation for life, through great interest being made on his behalf. He is now one of the exquisites dashing about in great style with his carriage at New South Wales.—*Dublin Paper, April* 16.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—We are surprised that we have again to record an escape from the gaol of Newgate. It appears that on Wednesday a convict, named Jackson, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, was brought back to the prison from the Court, and that as soon as he was locked in the cell, by the aid of a small knife, which he contrived to conceal, he commenced loosening the bricks surrounding the bars which admitted the light into the place. By persevering efforts he at length succeeded in removing the obstacle, which gave him an opportunity of scaling a wall thirty feet in height, which he did with the assistance of a long stick with a crook at the end of it. The way in which he clambered up the wall was by placing the crook of the stick in the bars of the different openings in the wall above him until he got upon the roof of the prison. In getting on the roof he had to throw himself across a passage five yards in width, and four feet higher than the parapet which he stood upon, and had he failed in the attempt, he would have fallen a depth of eighty feet into the yard below, and smashed himself to atoms. When he got upon this part of the roof of the prison, he then dropped upon some leads, about fourteen feet in depth, where it appears he divested himself of a portion of his clothes, taking off his coat and shoes, and leaving them behind him. From the leads he had to drop at least fifteen feet on to the roof of a house in Warwick-lane, and on alighting, he fell backwards on a skylight, and had a narrow escape of falling through the glass. He however recovered himself, and made his way from the roof of the house into the street, without meeting with any impediment. He then went down Newgate-street into Cheapside, and from thence got into the Borough. He was retaken, and conducted back to prison.—*Atlas, April* 16.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Applecross, the Conservative candidate for Ross-shire, has gained his election by a majority of considerably more than 100, being about one fifth of the whole constituency. In certain quarters, which shall be nameless, this is felt to be an exceedingly sore affair. To ourselves it has given no surprise whatever. For some time past we have been perfectly aware of the extent to which Ross-shire has participated in the general hatred of W[illegible] policy now prevalent over broad Scotland; nor [illegible] failed to smile occasionally at the wily tact of Mr. Mackenzie, who, knowing the reaction which was [illegible] to unseat him at the first opportunity, took time [illegible] forelock, and popped himself into the Governo[illegible] Ceylon. By the way, he had better get off to sea [illegible] as possible, in case of accidents. Let him rememb[illegible] Heytesbury.—*Times, April* 23.

WAR.—"Is not gaining a victory the most [illegible] thing in the world?" observed a lady to the Duke [illegible] lington, during the occupation of Paris by the a[illegible] Duke replied, "It is the greatest of human cala[illegible] cept a defeat."—*Cornish Herald.*

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